FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMPLAINTS AIRED ABOUT CEMA PLAN COORDINATION

WA010001 Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 32, 12 Aug 83 pp 18, 19

[Article by Nicolae Ionescu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee: "The Coordination of the Economic Development Plans among the CEMA Countries"]

[Text] The member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have coordinated their economic development plans over the course of six five-year plans, beginning with the 1956-1960 plan. At present, we are in the process of preparing for the coordination of the 1986-1990 plans and for certain major issues of collaboration -- for a more extended period.

The coordination of the plans represents a system of successive consultations and analyses, carried out for each five-year period, both bilaterally -- between the central planning organs of the member-states -- and multilaterally -- in the framework of the CEMA branch organs, and for more important problems of a complex nature, which affect a number of fields, in the CEMA committee for collaboration in planning.

In the process of plan coordination, the member states inform each other, on a reciprocal basis, of the most important aspects and general directions of the projects of the five-year plans which they will be drawing up, consulting each other in regard to issues of external economic relations which are of interest to the respective parties. In this sense, they examine the ways to increase the production of some items which were in short supply in the preceding five-year plan, to ensure the capacities are the proper size for the production scheduled for them and to modernize some types of products, utilizing mutual collaboration and experience as well as the potential for more fully satisfying needs on the basis of the exchange of categories, types, and dimensions of some products (especially exchanges of ferrous and non-ferrous rolled goods, lightweight chemical products, industrial goods for mass consumption, etc). Since the coordination of plans is a stage which precedes the finalizing by each country of its economic plan, these mutual consultations and information sessions offer the advantage of making it possible to learn, in time, about possibilities for resolving, through cooperation, important problems affecting the countries' national economies and for taking them into consideration in the finalizing of the state plans.

Although plan coordination represents a continuing process, in the sense that, on certain matters, this activity begins in the five-year plans prior to the one to which it refers, and for other matters, the process of finding new resources continues during the course of the execution of the five-year plan, with a view to developing collaboration and exchanges of goods, it is possible, nevertheless, to say that in the framework of each individual five-year plan, this process is carried out -- from the viewpoint of methods and content -- in two stages:

-- In the first stage, priority is given to the discussion of extensive actions for collaboration and cooperation in production, including those connected with the construction of new capacities or the enlargement of existing ones, for which the conditions of collaboration must be agreed upon in the initial period of the coordination of the plans so that the respective projects can be put into operation in the actual period of coordination; also, in the first phase, the conditions are agreed upon for updating the extending collaboration agreements existing between the countries and other similar important actions which can have a major influence on the development and structuring of collaboration in the plan coordination period and in the future; in addition to other matters of mutual interest, the prospects for the continued promotion of the principal traditional deliveries of goods are also examined in this stage.

-- In the second stage, they proceed to the task of reaching an agreement, on a broad scale, on concrete problems of collaboration and, in the first place, on the reciprocal deliveries during the five-year plan for which the plan coordination activity is taking place, including problems resulting from actions for specialization and cooperation in production as well as other bilateral or mutilateral collaboration activities.

One of the problems that has been raised in the plan coordination process is the manner of handling reciprocal deliveries, their association with collaboration in production. We believe that this matter requires a differentiated treatment; for the traditional goods, the levels of deliveries possible for the principal products should be known in time by the beneficiaries and the clarification of this problem does not involve, in principle, the anticipated solution of some aspects of collaboration, since the supplying countries will provide information only if modifications in the structure of production are involved (in addition, a principle widely used in bilateral plan coordination consultations is that, when deliveries are set for the new five-year plan, one should use as a point of departure the levels agreed upon for the last year of the five-year plan which has already been coordinated); another aspect is the fact that we are using as a starting point the necessity of evaluating the effectiveness of all actions for specialization and cooperation in production and of other forms of collaboration in the light of the volume of reciprocal deliveries which the activity of cooperation, specialization, etc. generates, and not as a goal in itself.

Without making a strict, mechanical distinction between these stages, one can conclude, nevertheless, that if the first stage of the work is a stage of information and consultation, then the second is a stage of solution of problems of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The bilateral coordination of the plans takes concrete form in the signing -- during the coordination process -- of agreements and conventions, on specific problems of collaboration, as well as in the signing, by the leaders of the central planning organs in the countries which carried out this activity, of the protocols for the finalization of the plan coordination process, protocols whose provisions serve as a basis for the conclusion of long-term trade agreements. Problems for which concrete measures for solution, including economic conditions of collaboration, are agreed upon in the process of the multilateral coordination of plans and are finalized by the signing of multilateral agreements and accords, for a period of five years or for a long term, at the level of the authorized economic organizations, of the ministries of the respective branch and, in the case of extensive actions, at the governmental level.

The coordination of plans among the CEMA countries represents, at present, a complex method. From the first coordination of the five-year plans up to the present, a rich experience has been accumulated. This activity covers the principal problems of mutual interest, bilateral or multilateral, to the national economies of the CEMA countries: cooperation and specialization in production, coordination of investments, construction of production capacities through the joint efforts of the countries concerned, reciprocal deliveries of products and subassemblies, including items resulting from coordination of production, specialization, etc., as well as collaboration in the field of scientific and technical research.

Both the bilateral and the multilateral coordination of plans are based on the fact that the elaboration of the national plan, the determination of its objectives and of the means of implementing them constitute essential prerogatives of the sovereignty of each member state of CEMA, since the inalienable responsibility to the working class and to its own people for the planned management of the national economy belongs to the party and state leadership in each country. The coordination of plans, just like all the cooperation which takes place in CEMA, is carried out on the basis of the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for state sovereignty, for independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity, and comradely assistance -- principles confirmed in the CEMA Statute and in the documents adopted subsequently.

Romania, a founding member of CEMA, assigns great importance to the activity of plan coordination; this is the basis for the continuing expansion and diversification of collaboration and cooperation among the member countries.

In the process of plan coordination, carried out up to now over the course of six five-year plans, the Romanian side has consistently maintained that, within the framework of CEMA, there should be fostered such forms and ways of collaboration that would lead to the most fruitful cooperation among member-states, to concrete results, to constructive solutions for extending cooperation and increasing reciprocal deliveries and, on this basis, to the solution of the great economic problems with which we are confronted.

Both in the bilateral negotiations for the coordinations of the plans and in the activities carried out on a multilateral level, the Romanian side, in all the CEMA organs at various levels, has acted with consistency for the maximum utilization of all the opportunities for collaboration offered by the planned development of the national economies of the member-states, for the expansion of actions for cooperation in the most varied forms, for the continuing development of speicalization in production and for the increase of deliveries, having in mind the possibilities for better satisfaction, within CEMA, of the needs of the national economies of the member-states for energy resources, raw materials, and basic products, as well as for various types of technological installations and equipment.

It is understandable that the resolution, within CEMA, of difficult problems related to the satisfaction of the needs of the member-states for energy, fuels, and raw materials, the acquiring of machines and equipment as well as of modern technologies, which, at present, are imported from the West, the stimulation of exports of machines and equipment from the CEMA countries which are less-developed industrially, the solution of the problem of stimulating an increase in the production and delivery of agricultural and food products will contribute to the development and modernization of the national economies of all the members of the organization, to the reduction of the influence of the world economic crisis which is manifesting itself in all the countries of the world, and to the increase of the prestige of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in the world arena.

Acting consistently for the extension of cooperation in different forms, Romania has signed, with a number of CEMA countries, numerous agreements for specialization and cooperation in production, as well as for technical-scientific collaboration. At the same time, Romania participates in the activity of some international economic organizations of the CEMA countries which have the role of contribu ing to the promotion of cooperation in a number of industrial fields.

Participating actively in the multilateral coordination of plans for an extended period, set forth in the "Complex Program", Romania has collaborated in the construction of important economic projects and in the development of new production capacities in other socialist countries by deliveries of installations, equipment, and other investment items, by documentation and technical assistance and it was reimbursed through the products obtained from the respective capacities, mainly raw material necessary for our national economy. Thus, Romania participated in the construction, in the USSR, of the pulp factory in Ust-Ilim, the mining combine for the preparation of asbestos in Kiembai, the southern Ukraine nuclear electric power plant, in the development of some ferrous raw materials products and some types of ferroalloys, as well as in the utilization of some gas deposits.

Bilaterally, Romania has created, together with Bulgaria, the joint enterprise for machine-building in Giurgiu and Ruse; with the USSR -- the Stina-Costesti hydropower system on the Prut Rivers as well as the lines for the transport of electric power from the USSR to Bulgaria; with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- the Iron Gates I and II hydropower system. Other projects of collaboration in the construction, with joint efforts, of factories of mutual interest are being discussed with the neighboring CEMA countries.

Romania took an active role in the drawing up of the five special programs for long term collaboration that were adopted by the CEMA sessions in 1978 and in 1979. On the basis of these special programs and of the "Complex Program", Romania has signed more than 200 agreements for specialization and cooperation in production, for technical-scientific collaboration, for cooperation in the transport of goods, etc.

An expression of the constant concern of our country for the development of economic relations with the other member-states of the Council and for the intensification of the work for the coordination of the plans is the fact that the volume of reciprocal trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the other CEMA countries has increased continually, although the existing possibilities have not been fully utilized with all countries.

On the basis of the work for the coordination of the 1981-1985 plans and of the long-term trade agreements for this five-year plan, Romania has been able to satisfy its needs only partially. The most acute situation has been registered in the field of raw materials, in which the contribution of collaboration within CEMA is decreasing, especially in regard to satisfying the needs of our country for fuels and raw materials.

In regard to the machine-building sector, deliveries from our country still carry a small weight since Romania is not represented in various specialization and cooperation agreements for production in proportion to the potential which the country currently has a result of the efforts made by the Romanian people for the industrialization of the country. Also, our exports of machines and equipment continue to have a structure which is insufficiently complex, while products which are large consumers of metals, materials, and energy continue to occupy a relatively important place.

Despite the fact that a number of notable results has been achieved in the process of coordinating plans, a number of deficiencies exist in this activity. For example, although the issue of collaboration in the field of fuels, energy, and raw materials occupies an important place in the "Complex Program", where it is given a special program for long-term collaboration, it has been left in the sphere of bilateral relations where the results obtained so far have not been encouraging.

The leadership of our party and state has stressed, repeatedly, the need for some improvements in the activity of CEMA so that this organization will become even more effective. In this sense, at the expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on 1-2 June 1982, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "Romania considers it necessary that certain improvements be made in the activity of CEMA, so that the mutually advantageous collaboration will permit the member-states to resolve in common -- in conformity with the normative documents -- a number of problems of socio-economic development and of the successful construction of socialism".

At present, a major concern of the Romanian side, of all specialists in the State Planning Committee and in the specialized economic ministries is the beginning of the preparatory work for the coordination of the plans for the 1986-1990 five-year period. In the framework of this activity, the aim is to achieve a more effective solution, to a greater extent than in the past, of the complex problems of assuring the base of raw materials, energy, and some types of fuels; the development of specialization and cooperation in the production of modern equipment and machines; the assimilation in fabrication of scarce types of products; the fuller utilization of the production capacities existing in the CEMA member countries; reaching an agreement on certain actions for collaboration which, by incentive-producing prices, would contribute to increasing production and to the export of agricultural and food products; the fuller use of possibilities for increasing reciprocal exchanges in this five-year plan, stressing products which, as a rule, are obtained from third countries. We are concerned with, and we are acting to bring about an increase in the effectiveness of the multilateral coordination of the plans, so that this activity will be based, to a greater extent, on the indentification of concrete economic and technical solutions, which can be treated and finalized more rapidly, so that it can contribute more substantially and on a more timely basis to satisfying the needs of the CEMA members for a number of products which are important for their national economies.

It is well known that the CEMA member-states are in different stages of economic development, that significant differences remain among them in regard to their levels of economic development. This situation confirms the complete validity of the provisions of the "Complex Program", of the decisions of the session of the Council, as well as the special programs for long-term collaboration, in regard to the need for accelerate the process of gradually bringing together and equalizing the levels of economic development of the member states of the Council. Under these conditions, Romania is taking action so that the discussions on the coordination of the plans will pay more heed to the potentials of each partner, to the principle of mutual assistance, in particular, the principle of assistance to the less-developed countries, as well as the equitable distribution of the efforts exerted and the results obtained, so that role of collaboration among the CEMA countries is accelerating the process of bringing together and equalizing the levels of economic development will increase. It is understood that the realization of progress in the implementation of the process of bringing together and equalizing the levels of development of the CEMA countries also has a special international importance since it demonstrates, once again, the capacity of socialism to assure the general progress and prosperity of all nations.

As one can see from what we have written above, the activity of coordinating the plans for 1986-1990, which is in the preparatory stages, can provide great opportunities for stimulating and increasing the effectiveness of economic and technical collaboration between the CEMA member-states; this permits the countries, in the framework of reciprocal analyses and consultations, to emphasize the concrete objectives of cooperation and to determine the basic elements for increasing the volumes of reciprocal deliveries for five-year periods, further improving the agreements achieved by concrete documents of cooperation.

The experience accumulated by the CEMA countries demonstrates the necessity and utility of coordinating plans; it demonstrates the viability of the provisions stated in this regard in the "Complex Program", the correctness of the concern for the complete utilization of the great possibilities which this principal method for organizing collaboration among the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance offers.

MADEJ INTERVIEWED AFTER MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD062122 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 6 Sep 83

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[text] Moscow 6 Sept -- In an interview with PAP Moscow correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel after the 107th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej said that it was the last meeting before the 37th CMEA session scheduled for next month in Berlin and that it prepared all documents for the upcoming CMEA session.

We were considering a report on economic cooperation for the whole past term of the CMEA Executive Committee. It was agreed that that had been quite a significant period for the development of the socialist countries. It was stressed in the document that the pace of the development of the socialist countries in the past period, the mutual links exceed the world growth rate. [sentence as received] It is clear that it has a different shape in particular countries. For example, Poland's development pace is not very impressive because of a number of difficulties with the normal functioning of industrial supply from domestic sources as well as because of imports from the capitalist countries which have made a deliberate use of restrictions. Other countries maintain a satisfactory pace of development.

As assessment of the document was made to evaluate the lines of future cooperation, first and foremost as concerns the exchange of experience in cutting down the use of materials, energy, fuels -- especially crude oil and natural gas -- as well as metals.

Another issue concerned the whole agricultural and food programme. As it is known Poland is not self-sufficient in this sphere and continuously imports grain and fodder. Also this year Poland will have to buy about 4 million tonnes of grain and fodder. Therefore, all the steps aimed at increasing grain and fodder output are very important. The exchange of experience in this sphere with the socialist countries is very beneficial for Poland.

Besides, we discussed the coordination of geological prospecting for crude, gas and other fuels carried out by the CMEA countries on the mainland and off-shore.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS MEETING IN MADRID

Olszowski Talks With Moran

LD071141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has had a conversation with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran in Madrid. Concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the international arena was expressed. The importance of a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting for reducing the existing tension in East-West relations and for continuation of the process of detente was stressed.

Minister Olszowski expressed appreciation for the Spanish Government's constructive initiatives which facilitated agreement at the Madrid meeting. Issues of expanding Polish-Spanish economic and cultural relations were also examined.

Mladenov Meets With Andreotti

AU071930 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, September 7 (BTA correspondent and BTA special correspondent) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting with Mr Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy. The two ministers discussed the state of Bulgaro-Italian affairs and the ways for their improvement.

They exchanged views on some topical international issues. Mr Petur Mladenov substantiated in detail and with weighty arguments the real possibilities opened by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for the strengthening of international security and the relaxation of tension. The talks between the two ministers [?took place] in the spirit of sincerity and mutual interest.

Andrei Talks With Moran

AU070718 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0702 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 7/9/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in Madrid, on September 6. During the interview, the two ministers discussed questions related to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to the intensification of the Romanian-Spanish relations.

USSR'S GROMYKO ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE

LD072307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 07 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, September 7 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko this evening (Wednesday) offered the West, especially Washington, dialogue but from the known firm positions of the Warsaw Treaty. He described the incident with the South Korean plane as a 'major provocation' by the forces which have exclusively militaristic interests and tend to aggravate the international situation.

Gromyko spoke in general debate in the closing part of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid. He said the Madrid declaration was 'well-balanced and substantive' and in the interest of strengthening the 'Helsinki spirit'. In particular, he praised the neutral and non-aligned countries in their efforts for the success of the Madrid meeting.

In his speech, the tone of which was aimed above all at presenting the Soviet position as conciliatory in the interest of strengthening international cooperation, Gromyko dealt largely with the necessity of 'maintaining the world's military and strategic balance' based undoubtedly on the potentials of the East and the West. The tendency to ensure military advantage of any one side leads to armament race and is fraught with a disaster, he assessed. The Warsaw Treaty -- and he repeatedly made this point -- does not want military superiority.

According to his statement, it is not possible as yet to reach agreement in the Geneva and Vienna talks with the West, especially with Washington. Gromyko hinted that the problems are on the other side and again offered a reduction in nuclear forces and warned of the dangers inherent in the announced deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

In declaring himself for gradual approach to the reduction of nuclear armaments until 'complete disarmament', Gromyko indicated that no unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Treaty forces should be expected.

In the closing part of the speech Gromyko raised his voice and his tone became more nervous. He pointed out that 'pressures on the socialist countries and interference in their internal affairs have no future'. In that part he referred to the 'wave of slander and shameless insinuations' against the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean plane's disaster.

'Tones of Confrontation' Seen

LD072333 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 07 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid (CETEKA special correspondent) -- Representatives of 15 countries delivered their final statements and assessments of the final document elaborating the basic provisions of the Helsinki Final Act at the meeting of foreign ministers of 35 countries -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CESC) in Madrid today.

All speakers appreciated primarily the fact that the Madrid meeting was successfully concluded and the final document unanimously adopted by all the participating states.

The speakers particularly emphasized the importance of the decision to call a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe to Stockholm next January.

Tones of confrontation could be heard in the speeches of the representatives of NATO countries and some, such as Canadian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Luc Pepin and others did not hesitate to misuse one incident involving a South Korean airliner for provocative attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Representatives of socialist countries who took the floor in the afternoon, particularly Andrey Gromyko as well as foreign ministers Stefan Olszowski of Poland and Oskar Fischer of the GDR, resolutely denounced these attacks.

SFRY'S MOJSOV CHAIRS CSCE CLOSING SESSION

LD072255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, September 7 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, voiced his belief here today (Wednesday) that the last stage in the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would be a development of capital importance for Europe and the world. While chairing the first session of the closing plenary meeting in Madrid, Mojsov drew attention to the significance of this gathering for overcoming international difficulties and promoting dialogue and cooperation. The plenary meeting started with a general debate of the foreign ministers of the 35 participating countries.

The success made by the Madrid meeting is a good sign for improvement as well in East-West relations, Switzerland's Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert said.

The dialogue should remove everything doing harm to East-West relations and making them difficult, Canada's foreign minister Jean-Luc Pepin said. In his opinion, the Madrid declaration of the CSCE is a step forward, even if this step is a modest one.

His opinion was shared by the foreign ministers of Protugal and the Vatican.

Several speakers, Aubert and Pepin among them, laid special emphasis on the necessity to better observe human rights, alluding to the state of affairs in the field of human rights in Eastern European countries.

A matter also treated in the speeches of representatives, above all from Western countries, was the tragedy of a South Korean airliner last Thursday.

Minister Aubert said that the world must come to know everything about that tragic event.

For his part, Minister Pepin insisted that an urgent investigation into that event should be held. He called on the Soviet Union to take an all-round part in such an investigation and express its regret.

For all that representatives of Western and some other countries drew attention to negative consequences of the 'invasion of Afghanistan' and denounced the downing of the South Korean airliner, the conviction remains anyhow that the Madrid meeting is going in an atmosphere propitious to an all-round dialogue.

CSSR AMBASSADOR WEIGHS CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT

LD071407 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 7 Sep 83

[By Juraj Racz]

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] -- The course and result of the final stage of the Madrid meeting and the spirit of political realism confirmed the fact that the preservation of the process started in Helsinki is in the interest of all European states, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Ilja Hulinsky told CETEKA here. The Madrid meeting has become a forum which decided about the fate of the process of detente not only in Europe. The approval of the final document by all 35 countries in the present international situation, characterized by continuing destabilization of relations among states, proves that a political dialogue and as agreement are not only possible but necessary today, Hulinsky underlined.

The adopted document gives an impulse to the development of cooperation and deepening of security, especially by convening a conference on measures for the strengthening of confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe which must become a firm party of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The main problem of detente is improvement of the situation and the expansion of detente to the military sphere. The final document also demonstrates that the all-European process can successfully develop only in a strict harmony with its charter -- the Helsinki Final Act. The final document, a result of complicated discussions, is based fully on the Final Act, ensues from it and is subordinated to it, Czechoslovak Ambassador Ilja Hulinsky told CETEKA.

CHNOUPEK CRITICIZES USE OF AL PLANE INCIDENT

LD080932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Three-day final talks by the foreign ministers of 35 participating countries have been opened at the Madrid meeting of signatory countries to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Among those who spoke at this afternoon's session was Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. Frantisek Tuhy, our correspondent, has sent us the following dispatch on this event from the Spanish capital:

[Tuhy] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, described the final document of the nearly three-year-long talks in Madrid, which was agreed on late last night by all the participating delegations, as a positive step towards further relaxation of international tension and disarmament. He stressed that Czechoslovakia, together with the other countries of the socialist community, has always worked consistently -- and continues to do so -- for the policy which would avert a nuclear catastrophe and lead to the maintenance of world peace. As examples of the peace initiatives of the socialist countries he recalled in particular the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states of January this year, which contains the draft of a treaty on the non-use of military force. He also pointed to disarmament proposals which came out of the meeting of the highest representatives of the seven socialist countries held in Moscow last July, and above all, he pointed to the recent proposal put forward by the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, on the reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

This year's Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, also constituted an important contribution by the world peace movement. The final document from the complicated talks in Madrid indicates, the Czechoslovak foreign minister went on to say, that the problem of disarmament can be resolved through negotiations and not from a position of strength, as some states are striving to do.

At the same time he pointed to the current attempts to disparage the results of the Madrid conference, the attempts to blacken the Soviet Union in connection with the recent catastrophe of the South Korean aircraft. He stressed that the responsibility for this incident is borne fully by these forces which provoked it in their endeavor to cast doubts on the peace efforts of the Soviet Union.

At the close of his speech Comrade Chnoupek assured the participants in the conference that the CSSR will not only fulfill consistently the conclusions from the talks in Madrid but will, at the same time, strive to ensure that this document is deepened and developed even further in future international negotiations.

LENART ATTENDS POWER INDUSTRY CELEBRATION

LD030443 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A state-wide celebration of the day of ministers and workers in power industry started in Prievidza today. A party and government delegation led by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, also came to Prievidza. At Bojnice Castle this evening a ceremony was held to inscribe the best collectives and individuals into the book of honor.

Report on Rally

LD040159 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 03 Sep 83

[Text] Yesterday and today Prievidza, the center of the Slovak coal mining industry, was the scene of a rally of representatives of the most important mining and energy production collectives from the whole of Czechoslovakia. The festive atmosphere of the national celebrations to mark Miners and Energy Workers Day is brought to us in a report by editors Ladislav Mikus and Marian Ondas:

More tha 500 delegates and guests convened this morning in the festively-decorated sports hall. They heartily welcomed a party and state delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and comprised of Comrades Josef Haman, Ladislav Gerle, Ladislav Abraham, Vaclav Janousek, Vladimir Pirosik, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Eduard Saul, and Jaroslav Jeneral.

The rally was opened by Oldrich Bogner, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Fuel and Power.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, then took the floor. He assessed the past year in the mining industry, during which it had been possible to ensure the smooth supply of coal to the national economy and the population. Last year miners extracted 124.5 million tons of coal and supplied 560 thousand tons in excess of the plan. Minister Ehrenberger said that the total plan for production in steam power plants was exceeded with production at the rate of 101.6 percent. He pointed out the success of workers at the Jaslovske Bohunice V-1 nuclear power station, who attained maximum production while observing all the safety conditions, producing 490 gigawatt-hours of electricity in excess of the plan.

Minister Ehrenberger also drew attention to problems in investment construction. We invest more than 40 percent of all funds allocated to industrial construction in our state. After the speech by the federal minister of fuel and power, the national Miners and Energy Workers Day celebrations continued with an assessment of the past year's socialist competion in the mining industry. Here success was achieved by the Victorious February mine concern enterprise in Zaluzi, the Border Guard Mine in Brezova, and the ore mines in Pribram, which received the Klement Gottwald Banner, the Banner of Soviet Miners, and the Ore Mining Banner. The seven mining and energy production plant collectives were awarded the Red Banner of the Government and Central Trade Union Council and 230 of the most exemplary individuals received state and mining and power industry distinctions.

After the ceremonial awards to the best collectives and individuals the floor was taken by Comrade Jozef Lenart, who headed the party and state delegation. In his introduction he congratulated all miners, power industry workers, gas industry workers, and geologists on their day.

He thanked them for their work on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary and president of the republic; the federal government; the Central Trade Union Council; and the delegation.

Further on he said:

[Begin Lenart recording] We are meeting at a time when all of our society's efforts are directed to successfully fulfilling this year's tasks and the goals of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The results achieved in the first half of this year convince us that, given greater initiative from the people and more purposeful management, even in the more challenging internal and complicated external circumstances we are able to increase the development of the national economy and more consistently continue to promote greater effectiveness. As you know, it was from these points of view that in the last few days the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium evaluated the results of the development of the national economy during the first 6 months. It justifiably noted that, with the reduced consumption of raw materials and energy, trends have begun to show an accelerated dynamism in economic development while at the same time maintaining the working people's living standard and social guarantees.

In comparison with last year and the tasks of the year's plan we noted growth in industrial production and a further reduction in its material and energy intensiveness. Internal market supplies have improved, the dynamism of construction work is being renewed, and we have achieved greater profitability results. This is an encouraging record, but the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium points out that what has been achieved must not be overvalued. All the more so because there have been important deviations from the planned guidelines in production utilization, production and trade are still not adequately adapting to internal and foreign market requirements, product stocks are growing, construction schedules are not being significantly shortened, and the incidence of uncompleted construction projects remains excessive.

On the basis of these and similar facts the party leadership has designated the tasks in further implementing the party's economic policy and methods for meeting the 7th 5-Year Plan's targets. It has been very insistently stressed that the fundamental requirement is the need to maintain the present rate of economic development this year and in the remaining years of the current 5-year plan on the basis of the results that have been achieved, the full utilization of the economy's resources and potential, and enhanced efficiency. In the second half of the year we must not allow a drop; on the contrary, we must maintain the present rate of overfulfillment in desirable spheres. The chief exponents of this increased dynamism must be the processing industries, particularly engineering, electronics, applied chemical industries, and the timer-processing industry.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also emphasizes that the growth in production must be based on the better utilization of the established binding limits of raw material and energy resources and full exploitation of newly-built capacities and equipment. We will be helped by campaigns for above-plan production from saved raw and secondary materials in all spheres of the economy. However, we do not need products for which there is no useful market. What we need is the kind of product that will make it possible to better satisfy the requirements of the end-user in the interests of consolidating the external and internal balance, particularly in bolstering the necessary supplies for the internal market and export to advantageous countries.

Comrades! The goals and resolutions we set ourselves in the economic utilization of fuels and energy are set out in the state target program for the rationalization of fuel and energy consumption.

This is a binding program that delineates specific goals for economies in the individual branches of industry in such a way that in the current 5-year plan these savings will amount to almost 15 million tons of fuel. Although positive results are being achieved in implementing of this program, outdated attitudes persist in many organizations and excessive demands are being made for fuel and energy.

As we have just witnessed, the workers of the Tesla consumer electronics economic production unit provide a shining example of genuinely economic fuel and energy utilization. They gained first place in the interbranch competition by saving fuel and energy to the tune of more than 15 percent of their costs for this commodity. In the interests of intensifying the rationalization process and promoting the program, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave the stimulus for implementing a social check on fuel and energy savings. We appreciate the fact that this check, the first to instill in the workers' consciousness the absolute necessity to economize strictly on fuel and energy, has brought to light and continues to mobilize further reserves and has contributed to more rapidly fulfilling the tasks of the state target Program No 02.

We realize, though, that this only the beginning. That we must continue even more intensively along this path by implementing progressive forms of consumption, material incentives to make savings, checks, and the use of modern measuring, regulating, and control equipment. This presupposes that the social check and the working people's active participation must become a permanent method of revealing and utilizing reserves and an integral part of counterplanning. It is totally unthinkable that we could be able to ensure economic development with a growth of fuel and energy 3/4 less than in the previous period without the active participation of the working people. Yet it is and must not only be a question of the not inconsiderable development of national income growth of 1-2 percent per annum. We must also determinedly strive to achieve even higher growth rates.

We know that progress in rationalization is subject to an adequate availability of modern energy-consuming appliances and measuring and regulating equipment. For example, there is a shortage of boilers designed to use low-value coal and waste wood and measuring and regulating lighting equipment. We have still not managed to redirect our production capacity to updating thermal energy appliances. We appeal to our comrades in the engineering branch, electronics, and other spheres of ensure the prompt availability and installation of such equipment.

Our construction workers are also faced with the urgent task of more resolutely tackling the question of the quality and thermal insulation properties of wall and ceiling materials for residential buildings, public amenity premises, and industrial structures. We must not close our eyes to the fact that the consumption of fuel for heating is excessively high at various workplaces and residential buildings because, as the popular saying has it, we are still warming God's window panes for Him [Slovak saying referring to condition when heating system is either off or on full, so that only way to regulate temperature is by opening windows].

In this sector we also need a greater awareness and a more rational approach on the part of builders, planners, building services operators, and tenants. Allow me to point out in this connection that heating supplies here in Czechoslovakia are at a level comparable with any in the world. So if we now stress the need for economy, this should not be understood as some kind of state of destitution but simply the sensible management of raw materials that have become as valuable as fuel and energy have become today.

It must be stressed that the successful implementation of the program for the rationalization of fuel and energy management calls for improvement at all levels -- from the ministries through the economic production units, enterprises, and national committees -- in the standards of energy resources management. The fact that fuel and energy have already become a limiting factor in further developing the national economy must be reflected in a renewed impulse and an inventive and target-orientated approach on the part of energy workers. That the desirable progress in this sphere is subject to the rapid application of scientific findings and the exploitation of modern technology and the fruits and achievements of the scientific and technological revolution is self-evident. Therefore, the results of science and technology must become the linchpin of the process of rationalization and improved valorization of fuel and energy in all its phases, from extraction through production to consumption. the doors must be opened wide to the application of these results.

Here we must overcome our outdated rigidity and familiarize ourselves with, assimilate, and try to apply more rational approaches. When we stress this cardinal requirement we again realize that reaching a turning point in the utilization of fuel and energy and making full use of the potential of scientific and technological progress presupposes that we combine our potential even more closely with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is not only a reliable and sure partner in supplying us with raw materials, but it is, above all, a pioneer in the development of science and technology in many crucial spheres. It is particularly in this respect that we must develop cooperation even more fruitfully and in, so far, untraditional methods. We must draw on the findings of Soviet science and revolutionary practice and make full use of the enormous scientific and technical potential of the first land of socialism.

Let me take just one example and mention the USSR's very inspiring experience, on which we could draw, in the practical use of so-called waste heat in metallurgical processes, or its employment of automated control systems for heat processes in blast furnaces and large energy generation sets. Today's circumstances dictate to us that we must not waste time in making use of such methods, which bring not inconsiderable benefits to the national economy. We expect that the fuel and energy branch of industry, together with its associated enterprises, will lead the way in the struggle to comprehensively rationalize fuel and energy use; that they will become exemplary managers of fuel and energy, of which they are the greatest consumers; and that their planning work and specialist counselling service will bring together, inspire, and cooperate and organize the struggle for economies and the high rate of fuel and energy valorization.

The specialist proficiency and skills of the working people; the mastery and inventiveness of technicians, designers, planners, and technologists; the great erudition [erudovanost] of scientists and research workers; the talent of managers; and the resourceful attitude of every one of us must play its part in this campaign, which we are launching under the party's leadership. [applause] [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who was heading the party and government delegation, (Josef Kulich), director of the Victorious February concern enterprise in Zaluzi, offered thanks on behalf of all who received awards.

The festive rally to mark the Miners and Energy Workers Day ended with the "Internationale."

Speaks on Foreign Policy

AU061253 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 83 pp 1-2

["From" the speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a rally in Prievidza on 3 September marking Miners and Energy Workers Day]

[Excerpt] Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to speak about the present international situation, which -- through the fault of the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration -- threatens the world with the danger of war. The increasingly open claims of Washington to world domination bear out that the United States wants to continue increasing its arms budgets and strengthening its military presence in various parts of the world. That is why it is inciting conflicts in the Middle East, Central America, and southern and central Africa, which threaten to grow into large-scale wars. Of the greatest danger to peace in Europe and in the world is the present endeavor of the United States and its NATO allies to deploy American missiles in Europe and thus to provoke a new round of the arms race.

Can we be surprised that the Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to such plans in the interest of its own and also of our security? We fully understand this position and unambiguously endorse it.

World imperialism is becoming activated and is closing its ranks. However, mass resistance to its militaristic course if springing up at the same time and growing more and more powerful.

The Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War also did a great deal for the representatives of the peace movement to clarify, determine, and unite even better their course of action and to make them firm in their conviction that they must put up resistance to the onslaught of militarism.

The progressive public expresses great appreciation for the positions held by the Soviet Union. The declaration of Comrade Andropov at his meeting with American senators that the Soviet side will continue to unshakably seek positive results at the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe has its approval and support. The initiative pertaining to speace has met with particular response. An extraordinarily important foreign policy step is the latest proposal made by Comrade Andropov in an interview for the Soviet PRAVDA.

It is precisely this declaration that opens the path to a real zero option in Europe. Realistically-minded circles in the West appreciate these new proposals as a serious search for a path leading to the security of European nations. This path can only be found through a radical reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. Whether an acceptable agreement will be reached now depends on the United States and the whole of NATO.

Throughout the talks, the Soviet Union displayed and continues to display a constructive and patient attitude. But this, too, has its limits, as Comrade Andropov stressed. If the position if the United States remains negative and if the new American missiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union will have to take -- as Comrade Andropov declared -- counter-measures on a European and global scale, in the interest of its security.

And we in Czechoslovakia will act concurrently with the Soviet Union in the interest of our security and sovereignty.

Just as we do, the progressive world wishes, demands, and expresses the hope that commonsense will triumph in this historical struggle, that it will prevail over the indifference, hazardousness, and adventurism of reactionary imperialist forces. More and more people on all continents are convincing themselves anew of the truth of the Soviet Union, of the sincerity of its peace efforts. Also in the brains and hearts of millions of our fellow citizens, the peace policy of the Soviet Union and its leading force, the CPSU, has its clear and sincere support.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Lenart once again expressed his thanks to miners, power and gas industry workers, and geologists for their conscientious work and wished them new successes in fulfilling their exacting tasks.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON ARMS TALKS

LD062301 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Prague -- Information on military relaxation between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe was the first point on the agenda of a joint session of the Foreign Relations Committees of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, which opened on Tuesday.

Addressing the session, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin said that plans to station new American missiles in Europe were reflected at the Vienna talks, and added that U.S. proposals are inacceptable for the Soviet Union, as they provide for an imbalanced reduction of the number of some Soviet weapons and disruption of the existence structure of the Soviet weapons potential. Speaking about the deliberations of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, Stefan Murin pointed to the positive approach of the Soviet delegation and the obstacles laid by the United States and some of its allies. He appreciated the Czechoslovak proposal, the implementation of which would help reduce the danger of chemical war. At the forthcoming 38th U.N. General Assembly, the Czechoslovak delegation will concentrate on the adoption of measures to prevent nuclear war and upsetting of the present balance of forces between socialist and capitalist states, Stefan Murin added.

The foreign relations committees of the House of the People and the House of Nations heard a report on the implementation of international agreements between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other countries, and debated a government proposal submitting for approval of the Federal Assembly the agreement signed in Prague in October 1982 between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam on legal aid in civil and penal affairs.

The committees then discussed a government proposal submitting for approval of the Federal Assembly Czechoslovakia's accession to the convention on crimes and some other acts committed on board a plane, concluded in Tokyo in September 1963.

In his expose on this matter, Czechoslovak Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek said that the accession to the document had been delayed especially in view of some of its provisions making it open only to member-states of the United Nations or some specialized U.N. organizations. At the time of its conclusion, it was thus aimed against the German Democratic Republic, Vietnam and other progressive states. Since the GDR and Vietnam are now members of the United Nations, the discriminatory character of the convention has been eased. By acceding to it, Czechoslovakia will contribute to the protection of civil aviation against unlawful interference.

HUSAK CHAIRS CPCZ JOINT REGIONAL CONFERENCE

LD080002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A state-wide conference of the chief secretaries of the regional, Prague city, and Bratislava city party committee was held in Prague today, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It dealt with the tasks facing the party in securing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia in the current year and in the preparation of the plan for 1984. It concentrated attention on the topical issues of the party's work arising from the resolution of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the main trends in the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the plan in the first half of the current year and on the course of action by party groups and organizations in the realization of the conclusions of the eighth session of the party's Central Committee on the accelerated application of the results of sciences and technology in practice. The conference was attended by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and by the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

KORCAK, HAMAN, HAVLIN AT DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

LD062322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Senior economic workers, party, trade union, and Socialist Youth Union officials held meetings in three other spheres of work in the presence of representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the Federal and Czech governments.

Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium attended a meeting of the Department of the Czech Ministry of Construction; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium attended a meeting of the Department of the Federal Ministry of Transportation; and Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended a meeting of the Department of the Federal Ministry of Communications. The meetings were a follow-up of the recent state-wide aktiv on securing the conclusions of the CPCP Central Committee Presidium and the federal government in relation to the current state of the national economy, the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks and securing this year's plan. They also dealt with preparations for the 1984 plan.

The meeting of the Department of the Federal Ministry of Transportation concentrated on reserves that are better utilized in types of transport which make small demands on energy. The participants said that important tasks facing railway transport are to increase earnings from the international transit transport, and reduce the stay of foreign freight cars in Czechoslovakia. In passenger transport the Czechoslovak State Railway's staff must pay more attention to problems of the cultural standards of travel, consistent observance of the timetables, and increasing the speed of transport.

The meeting of the Department of Communications pointed out continuing problems, such as slow installation of private telephones in Prague and Bratislava.

The meeting of the Department of the Czech Ministry of Construction noted that despite better results this year, a number of important shortcomings persists regarding the efficiency and quality of investment project construction. The most important task is to reduce quickly and substantially the number of projects under construction, as the planned intentions had not been attained.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD011424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] First of all, we are switching over to the Advanced School of Politics of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague where a meeting is held today to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of this school. Miroslav Langer is ready to report:

Just now, those present are listening to speeches of guests who are paying tribute to the 30 years of the school's work. The anniversary is a good opportunity to review results so far and generalize experiences for the further development of pedagogic, scientific, ideological, and propagandist activity. The meeting is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee lead by Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee. In his speech, Comrade Havlin said, among other things, that the work of the school is linked closely with historical struggles of our Communist Party and the people in the building and development of socialism in our country. Foreign students, primarily from developing countries, are studying at the Advanced School of Politics. By educating them, the school contributes to the development and the strengthening of the proletarian internationalism, to the friendship with the people of those countries, and to the struggle against imperialism, for peace. democracy, national independence and social progress.

Further on in his address, Comrade Havlin said that the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed the importance of social sciences and instructed them to contribute still further to the political-educational and ideological work, to the education of the personality of a socialist man. We face complex tasks at present and in the future tooj they are both in the material and spiritual activity and their solution will require hard work, great efforts, a new creative approach, brave and honest attitudes. And the school should cultivate such features of character in the teachers and students. We do not want science just for the sake of science, Comrade Havlin said, but we want science as a means to achieve high social results. In science and technology it is necessary to respect the needs of the social practice. The school has to be the center of a creative practice, the ideological offensive in the struggle for progress, peace and socialism, Josef Havlin said among other things at the meeting which continues at the Advanced School of Politics of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES MILITARY GRADUATES

LD072325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of National Defense, received in Prague today graduates of higher military schools. Present at the traditional meeting were also representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, of our Army and representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Minister Martin Dzur congratulated the graduates on the successful completion of their studies and expressed the conviction that new commanders, political workers, and other experts will take a dignified place in the ranks of the command corps of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

4 CITIZENS ESCAPE TO AUSTRIA IN HOT AIR BALLOON

AU080716 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna -- Four Czechoslovak citizens fled from the CSSR to Austria last night in a hot air balloon. The four people landed in Falkenstein (Mistelbach District, Lower Austria). According to the authorities they have already applied for political asylum.

PRAVDA STATES HYPOCRISY, REAGANISM SYNONYMOUS

AU071501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 83 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Hypocrisy or Reaganism"]

[Text] The knight of the "crusade against communism," the knight who has elevated himself to this position on his own and who now wants to prove that his decision was justified, is in his native element. Ronald Reagan -- of course it is he whom we mean -- is almost ecstatically arousing the world against the Soviet Union because it dared to protect its territory against the penetration of a foreign aircraft. With the aid of fabricated data, which are lame all around, he is striving together with the representatives of his government to lay the blame for the deaths of the victims of this provocation not on the true culprits -- above all American, but also South Korean, and Japanese military and espionage circles -- but on the Soviet side. The hysteria that has been unleashed corresponds to the intention to aggravate the international situation, to cast a shadow of Soviet foreign policy, and to justify Washington's irresponsible policy of preparation for nuclear war.

In his first statement on the South Korean plane incident, Reagan spoke of the United States as the place where "human life is valued, where extraordinary efforts are exerted for preserving and protecting it." If this is said by the president of a country which has thousands and millions of lives of the Vietnamese, Laotian, Kampuchean, Korean, Palestinian, and Lebanese peoples, the people of El Salvador, and also Americans, on its conscience -- and the list could be much longer -- then this is pharisaism, the height of which towers over the Himalayan peaks.

The dictionary of foreign words explains the domesticated foreign word pharisaism by a synonym -- hypocrisy. From now on it could also provide another synonym -- Reaganism. Obviously, it also has the hope to become as domesticated, as a synonym for hypocrisy -- and not only in our own language.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD072351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today an Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council. During the conversation, both sides appreciated the results achieved in the development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. The representatives of both countries paid special attention to mutually advantageous economic cooperation and voiced their interest in its systematic intensification. They stressed the importance of expanding such forms of cooperation as cooperation in production and on third markets. They also discussed the traditions of and future plans for cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

KEMPNY RECEIVES FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD072341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague today a Finnish People's Democratic League parliamentary group delegation, led by its chairman, Veiko Saarto.

Josef Kempny informed the Finnish deputies about the position and function of the highest representative body of the Czech Socialist Republic in the framework of the federative organization of our state and its current tasks. He also spoke about the historical roots of the fraternal coexistence of our two equal nations.

Veiko Saarto spoke about the support of the Finnish parliament for the ideas of disarmament and peace in the current development of international relations, and spoke in this connection about the contribution of Finnish communists and other progressive forces of the country to their implementation.

The two sides also exchanged experiences on the work of deputies and assessed the benefit of this meeting.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH USSR -- An international scientific conference, in which delegations of prominent Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists participated, ended in Prague today. They discussed the results, contributions, and future prospects of bilateral cooperation between the CSSR and USSR in environment protection. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Sep 83 LD]

USSR BIOTECHNOLOGY COOPERATION -- On 29 August in Prague, CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina received Rostislov Rychkov, chairman of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed the possibility of CSSR-USSR cooperation in the sphere of biotechnology in respect to microbial proteins for cattle-feeding purposes and of proteins for human consumption. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY -- Sergio Pitol, Mexico's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, made his inaugural visit to Julius Hanus, Slovakia's first deputy premier, on 29 August 1983 in Bratislava. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

NEW IRANIAN ENVOY -- Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on 29 August received Mohammad Ali Sarmadirad [name as published], ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's taking up his new post. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 83 p 1 AU]

YEMENI ENVOY ENDS TOUR -- On Thursday in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Ahmad Ibrahim al-Akbari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in connection with the termination of his diplomatic tour of duty in the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS

LD071458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Committee of the GDR, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who is visiting the GDR, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, for a talk.

During the friendly meeting in the building of the SED Central Committee, Marshal Kulikov conveyed fraternal greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

There was an exchange of views on the present military situation and the conclusions resulting from this for further deepening cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the raising of their fighting strength and combat readiness. Erich Honecker and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov agreed that, in the struggle to preserve peace and to prevent a nuclear inferno, determined measures are necessary.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, was also attended by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army.

USSR MAGAZINE CITED ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

LD071844 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] "How It All Happened," that is how the magazine LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, published in Moscow today, describes a report from the Air Defense Command. The magazine also describes once again the course of the provocation by the South Korean aircraft. At the same time, Soviet commentators recall a long series of similar provocations during the past 3 decades. Our correspondent Christian (Knef) reports from Moscow.

[Begin recording] The report in the leading Soviet weekly paper once again confirms the already well-known facts and gives some in greater detail. According to the report, on the night of 1 September, at 2031 Moscow time, in one of the control points of the Far East air defense systems there was an urgent alert, following which the duty pilot, Major Vasiliy (Kozmin) took off in his interceptor fighter. During his attempt to intercept the airspace violator, he acted completely in accord with the international regulations. He attempted through light signals and flight maneuvers to draw the latter's attention to the violation and to persuade him to land. Later Major (Kozmin) warned the aircraft once more using tracers. The violator reacted to none of the signals in the 2 hours in question.

In addition, the report from the Air Defense Staff states, our pilots are well aware that this type of provocation over Soviet territory has been carried out very often, so that their watchfulness and their reaction were completely right, an assessment which is also contained in the government statement of last night.

This last observation, listeners, should really be looked at more closely, because the whole series of airspace violations to date is extremely instructive. Of course, here in the Soviet Union they recall first of all 5 May 1960, [date as heard] when the government of the USSR announced the shooting down of the American U-2 spy plane. From today's point of view it is interesting to note in particular the way the first reaction of the U.S. State Department looked. This plane, we heard from Washington is those May days, had flown into Soviet airspace by mistake, and left its course in error, the incident did not happen deliberately.

At that time the U.S. leadership did not yet know that the pilot of the U-2, Powers, had succeeded in making a parachute jump and had survived. Powers, shortly afterwards, himself admitted the targetted spy flight and thus confirmed the information the Soviet side had gained through analysis of the wreckage. The proof of a systematic act of espionage was in this way clearly provided.

It is also interesting that the incident involving the U-2 on 1 September 1960 [date as heard] happened at a time when a thaw in international tensions was in evidence, a thaw which obviously was to be prevented. When one examines this case, one is aware of an analogy with the incident involving the 747, which during its border violation was observed by American and Japanese authorities for 2 and 1/2 hours.

Here in the Soviet Union one recalls that even before 1956, when the U-2 flights over Soviet territory began, American planes had violated the country's borders more than once. After the shooting down of the U-2, that was also admitted by the Americans. At the same time, details of Eisenhower's directive on the planned aerial surveillance involving entering Soviet airspace, were made known. An English newspaper is quoted here, which stated that spy planes can significantly supplement the observation satellites 80 miles up. Today there are of course considerably more technical and material possibilities for such actions than there were in the 1950's, for example Boeing aircraft crammed with electronic equipment.

At present the basis for the secret services is Reagan's directive of 4 December 1981, according to which, and I quote: Using all justified means, the maximum of reconnaissance is to be gathered from the air. In practice, Soviet commentators note here, the term "justified means" is used completely arbitrarily.

In the United States today, particularly in the CIA, people are going back to the relevant experiences of the 1950's and 60's, and at the same time have discovered many new ways of covering up spying activities. Here are a few examples. Very significant, in this connection, are the contracts made by the CIA with private commercial airlines, many of which, because of the tough competition, are going bankrupt. The CIA uses these airlines in particular. The programs are so arranged that the U.S. Government is not officially responsible for such flights. Here is a further fact: a former CIA employee, in a UPI interview on 4 October 1981, stated that the agency throughout the world sets up ficticious air transport companies that carry out espionage tasks exclusively on civil routes.

Yesterday evening's edition of IZVESTIYA recalls in addition several incidents which prove the secret war in the air waged by the CIA and at the same time disprove Reagan's talk of high American morals. At the start of 1973, for example, during a normal scheduled flight a Lebanese [as heard] passenger aircraft was shot down by Israel. Washington at that time approved the action. On 6 October 1976, another incident still remembered, a Cuban civilian plane, flying from Barbados, crashed into the sea after a bomb exploded. The men who had placed the bomb were later arrested outside the United States and admitted that they had been trained by the CIA. At that time there was absolutely no reaction by Washington to the barbaric act. [end recording]

GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU070723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have conveyed a congratulatory telegram to the SRV party-state leadership on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the SRV. The telegram is addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP]; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Countil; Ngyuen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and reads as follows:

Dear Comrades:

On the 38th anniversary of the founding of the SRV, we convey to you, the VCP Central Committee, the State Council, National Assembly, and SRV Government as well as to the fraternal Vietnamese people the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire GDR people.

Implementing the decisions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the Vietnamese people are accomplishing great achievements in creating the material-technical foundations of socialism, in consolidating socialist state power and in reliably protecting the socialist gains. The SRV is making a well-appreciated contribution to the struggle of the socialist community and of other states for securing peace against the confrontational and stepped-up arms policy of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, particularly of the United States. The constructive initiatives of the SRV for a reduction of tensions as well as for creating a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia are finding full GDR support.

We are able to note with great satisfaction that relations of close friendship and fraternal cooperation are existing between our parties, states, and peoples, relations which are constantly developing and deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as well as of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, for the benefit of our countries.

We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people great, new successes in their further advance on the road of socialist construction and best health and creative vigor to you, dear comrades.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET SED CC MEMBER HAEBER

AU071344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- A group of deputies of the FRG Bundestag representing all factions met with Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee, in Leipzig on Monday. The FRG parliamentarians, headed by CDU Deputy Gerhard Reddemann, are staying in the GDR for an information visit. In an open exchange of views in which Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics, as well as Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, participated, the guests were briefed on the GDR's view on preventing a new round of the nuclear arms race and the development of bilateral relations between the two German states on the basis of the Basic Treaty.

The talk with the Bundestag deputies, in which differing and controversial opinions were expressed, referred to the appeal of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the FRG leadership to once again think over in the interest of peace and humanity its attitude regarding the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and to work to achieve a mutually acceptable solution. Herbert Haeber stressed that he who is interested in expanding relations between the FRG and GDR should not throw that appeal to the wind.

FRG COURT BACKS TRAVEL BAN FOR FRG OFFICIALS

AU071709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 83 p 1

[ADN report: "State May Prohibit Bearers of Secrets To Travel to the GDR: Axiomatic Sentence of FRG Court"]

[Text] Muenster (ADN) -- The state may forbid an official who is a bearer of state secrets to travel to the GDR. This decision was pronounced by the first bench of the Muenster Higher Administrative Court (OVG) in an axiomatic verdict (AZ: 1a 2512/81) published on Monday, DPA reports. In the given case the federal minister of the interior had refused a leading government director the permission, required according to the travel guidelines of the Federal Government, for a private trip to the GDR.

In the view of the judges, the "duty of special loyalty," incumbent on an official, may in an individual case also entail a restriction of the right to leave the country, which is protected by constitutional law. In the explanation of the verdict the first bench also pointed out that the security risk is not only determined by the number and significance of the classified materials known to an official, but also by the travel destination concerned.

DETAILS OF HELMUT SCHMIDT VISIT REPORTED

AU070734 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Wittenberg (ADN) -- During their visit of several days Helmut Schmidt, SPD deputy chairman and former FRG chancellor, and the personalities accompanying him visited memorial places in the Luther city of Wittenberg on Sunday. On Saturday Helmut Schmidt had arrived in the GDR at the invitation of the chairman of the GDR State Council and of the Evangelical Church of the GDR.

Upon his arrival in Potsdam, Helmut Schmidt was welcomed by retired Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr. Subsequently the guest visited Cecilienhof Palace, where retired Bishop D. Schoenherr gave a banquet. Participating were Ulrich Schlaak, second secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership; Dr Herbert Tzschoppe, chairman of the Bezirk Council; and Potsdam Mayor Professor Dr Werner Grahmann.

After a visit to Sanssouci Palace and to the Nicolai Church, Consistory President Manfred Stolpe, deputy chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR, gave a banquet for Helmut Schmidt on Saturday which was also attended by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, and by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Representation in the GDR.

During his visit to Wittenberg, Helmut Schmidt attended a religious service.

After an inspection of the palace church he visited the State Luther Hall. It is the largest museum of history of the reformation, which opened after a fundamental reconstruction and restoration for the Luther jubilee, and which this year has already had more than 100,000 visitors from all over the world.

In the afternoon Helmut Schmidt participated in talks with GDR church representatives on Christians' responsibility for the vital problems of our time.

GDR, DANISH FOREIGN MINISTERS' SPEECHES REPORTED

LD292205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin 29 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen praised the successful development of relations between the GDR and Denmark during toasts this evening at a dinner given by Oskar Fischer in Berlin for his guest.

Fischer said that in the present tense international situation it is "important and useful not to break off the constructive political dialogue, and, indeed, to carefully cultivate it." Differing opinions were not excluded from the official talks, but equally, joint interests and viewpoints that were in agreement or were close to one another had been noted.

In view of the devastating effects of nuclear war, especially for the states on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the highly dangerous efforts to achieve military supremacy and to deploy new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and ideas about the "wageability" and the "winability" fill the people of the GDR with deep concern.

"Not an arms race, but concrete steps for arms limitation and disarmament -- especially in the field of nuclear weapons; not confrontation but cooperation -- that is the greatest wish of our state and its people," Fischer said. He pointed to the latest peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states, with whose implementation the existing military balance could be maintained with fewer missiles, aircraft, and nuclear warheads. "Now it is up to the other side, above all the United States, in order to finally direct international developments into healthy channels again." The GDR supports early concrete results at the Geneva negotiations and the Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free from theater nuclear weapons. It also welcomes the imminent conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Oskar Fischer stressed agreement in recognizing the fact that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. "This striving for peace and cooperation is the fertile soil in which good bilateral relations flourish."

In reply, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen welcomed the visit as "an opportunity for far-reaching exchange of views on many important contemporary questions." The talks were a natural part of the frank and unprejudiced dialogue that characterizes relations between Denmark and the GDR. "Dialogue is urgently necessary to promote mutual understanding and mutual respect."

After the Danish foreign minister explained his standpoint with regard to the NATO two-track decision, he said Denmark and the GDR share responsibility for peace and security in Europe. Referring to the Soviet Union's latest initiatives, he said he hopes the USSR will introduce these initiatives in Geneva.

The CSCE review conference in Madrid has shown that despite the presence of difficulties between East and West, agreement in important questions could be reached. He hoped for an early conclusion to the meeting, the results of which should favorably influence "the atmosphere of other negotiations in which the viewpoints of East and West diverge."

The Danish foreign minister said bilateral relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily in numerous areas. This is expressed, among other things, by the reciprocal visits of government representatives and parliamentarians.

As far as trade is concerned, Denmark hopes for increased exports to the GDR; cultural relations are also a good example of contacts between peoples. "As neighboring countries, we have a favorable basis for further expanding cooperation despite our different political allegiances." It is important to exploit these possibilities.

Before this the two foreign ministers ended their official talks, which focussed on safeguarding peace and especially on the removal of the threat of nuclear war. Despite differing assessments of the causes of international tension, the two ministers agreed that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. Everything possible must be done to consolidate trust between states through patient dialoguue and constructive action. The two sides discussed the expansion of bilateral relations.

The Danish foreign minister also met today with Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. They discussed bilateral economic relations and the promotion of cooperation between GDR enterprises and Danish firms in third countries. They agreed that good conditions exist for further developing bilateral trade through intensified mutual activity, for which both sides offered proposals.

Ellemann-Jensen, who also visited Berlin's Red Town Hall today, ends his GDR visit tomorrow.

PCI'S GIANCARLO PAJETTA DESCRIBES GDR TALKS

For reportage on PCI's Giancarlo Pajetta's visit to the GDR, see the Italy & the Vatican section in the 6 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

LD071108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the GDR People's Chamber, arrived in Pyongyang today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, Presidium member of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) Central Committee Politburo. The delegation will be taking part in the celebrations of the founding of the DPRK at the invitation of the KWP and the DPRK Government.

In an initial talk with Yi Chong-ok, Sindermann praised the close friendly relations between the two states, parties, and parliaments, which have continued to develop steadily since the 1977 meeting between the leaders of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song. He also noted the things the two peoples have in common in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialist machinations, aimed at nuclear catastrophe. On the dividing line with imperialism in Europe and Asia, the two countries have great responsibility for the consolidation of world peace.

SCHUERER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS

AU070828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday in Berlin Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, met for friendly talks with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party.

Central to the talks was the further deepening of economic and trade relations. Marcelino dos Santos stressed that the comprehensive GDR support of many years is of outstanding importance for his country. Great significance was attached to the further work of the Joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Economic Committee.

Participating in the talks were Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash and head of the Joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Economic Committee, as well as other members of the economic committee. In the afternoon Gerhard Schuerer gave a dinner for Marcelino dos Santos. Present were Dr Kurt Singhuber; Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance; and Horst Kaminsky, president of the State Bank.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION VISTS AFGHANISTAN

AU071433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Kabul (ADN) -- On Monday Salah Mohammad Ziray, chairman of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, received for a friendly talk a delegation headed by Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Werner Kirchhoff assessed the visit as a contribution to developing the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan last year.

Earlier the delegation had a talk with Khalil Abawi, deputy prime minister. The Afghan politician expressed thanks to the party and state leadership as well as to all GDR working people for their solidarity and affinity. At a peace rally in the Afghan city of Jalalabad, over 5,000 working people welcomed the delegation from the GDR on the day before.

LEIPZIG FAIR TOASTS, OTHER EVENTS REPORTED

Honecker Toast

AU071424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 83 p 6

[Toast given by SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at the Leipzig Fair USSR Pavillion on 4 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Vash[illegible]enko, dear Comrade Kochemasov, dear Soviet friends: First of all, I would like to thank you very cordially for the friendly reception in your pavillion. It reflects the genuine fraternal friendship and close militant community that links us. During our walkabout we have seen quite a few exhibits that have emerged from the joint work of our two countries. This is internationalism in action, this is cooperation of communists as it should be.

On behalf of our party's Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, and on my own behalf, I would like to thank you for the greetings conveyed to us from Comrade Yuriy Andropov and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov. We beg to reciprocate these greetings equally cordially. Please tell the comrades of the Soviet Union's party and state leadership, who are fraternally linked with us, that the Leipzig Fair has demonstrated again that only the peaceful cooperation of peoples is suited to utilize the scientific-technical progress in the interest of mankind.

Our walkabout has led us through the exhibits of various countries which participate in the Leipzig Fair, which have come from East and West, from North and South. Be they representatives of governments or of firms with whom we spoke, -- all declared that it is very useful to peacefully cooperate, irrespective of different social systems.

In this sense the Leipzig Fair is a contribution to safeguarding peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Orientation Until the Year 2000

After our walkabout through the collective exhibit of the USSR at the 1983 Leipzig Fall Fair, I want to say that we all are deeply impressed by what we have seen. We were able to convince ourselves how speedily and with what excellent quality Soviet science and technology are being developed and expanded in further implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress. Being close friends and fellow-combatants of the Soviet people led by the glorious party of Lenin, we are filled with pride and satisfaction that the USSR has scored great progress in all decisive fields. We congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts on your country's successes that are also reflected in great variety at this great display of achievements in Leipzig.

Dear friends and comrades, during the official friendship visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the USSR a few months ago, we noted that our cooperation has truly entered a new stage. In the consultations with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, new directives were adopted for the comprehensive development of this cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until the year 2000. As is evident, we are jointly working with all our energy on their implementation.

Solid Foundation for Continuous Economic Growth

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union is already unique in the world as regards scope, structure, and dynamics. Its further deepening in accordance with our agreements will bring us those performance reserves that will permit us to very effectively meet all challenges in science, technology, and the economy. The GDR will purposefully contribute to exploiting the enormous possibilities that lie in socialist economic integration even more thoroughly than in the past. This strengthening of friendship and defense of our joint achievements serves the vital interests of our peoples. Building on these solid foundations of cooperation, the GDR national economy is developing in a healthy, stable, and successful manner. International development is making no small demands. We have reacted to this and are ensuring the steady growth of our output by opening up new reserves. The GDR is organizing the management and planning of its economy in such a way that the targets fixed by the 10th party congress are being implemented flexibly and with high effectiveness. This also fully applies to the unity of economic and social policies.

GDR Working People Proudly Report Great Achievements

By combining management, planning, and cost accounting the interest of the combines and enterprises in accordance with their own economic responsibility is thus focused on opening up new performance reserves through intensification.

During our walkabout today, we were pleased to note that the working people have accomplished great achievements in connection with the fair. They were proud to report how they fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans. It is really a splendid thing to talk with these people who strengthen the GDR through their performances and thus contribute to consolidating our fraternal alliance. All their vigor -- this is how the GDR working people conceive it -- serves the strengthening of socialism, the well-being of the people, and the safeguarding of peace. In this spirit they are developing great initiatives in socialist competition in the Karl Marx Year of 1983.

The Most Important Thing: To Prevent a New Round of the Nuclear Arms Race

Dear comrades and friends, these days, particularly in an international spot like the fair-city of Leipzig, one can notice that the latest constructive proposals by Yuriy Andropov are evoking a strong response in the world. The new important step of the Soviet Union makes it all the more possible in Geneva to achieve agreement in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Today the most important thing is to prevent another round of the nuclear arms race, because it is essential to prevent the world situation from being further complicated through its continuation, and to prevent a further growth of the nuclear war threat.

Anything that serves the safeguarding of peace also deeply moves the GDR people. It fills us with the greatest satisfaction and joy to be at the side of the Soviet Union, the strongest peace power in the world.

We highly value the Soviet Union's persistent action, full of initiative, at the various international levels to reduce the danger of war. Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR is making a determined effort to foil the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensive armament, as is pursued in NATO especially by the United States. Here the central task is to prevent the transformation of Western Europe, and especially of the FRG, into a deployment area for Washington's nuclear first-strike weapons, Pershing II and cruise missiles.

We hope that those responsible for a potential deployment will understand that the Soviet Union and its allies in this case would have no choice but to take the necessary countermeasures for their protection. The calculation of imperialism to acquire military superiority on a regional European, and global scale will not work out.

What the peoples need and want is the continuation of the process of detence, real measures for arms limitation and reduction. To this end the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of our socialist community have made practical proposals in Prague and Moscow, which NATO cannot ignore and to which at long last it must find an answer that does not thwart concrete agreements, but makes such agreements possible. We, at any rate, are willing to cooperate with all states, irrespective of their social system, and with all forces that support the safeguarding of peace and international security.

Militant Community of SED and CPSU

Dear Soviet friends, our visit today to your pavillion has again confirmed that together we are and will be in a position to solve the tasks posed for us by the building of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The inexhaustible source of strength of our alliance is the firm militant community of the SED and the CPSU that is built on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to

-- the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee;

-- to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to our friend and comrade, Yuriy Andropov;

-- to the firm unbreakable friendship and militant community of the SED and the CPSU, of the GDR and the USSR!

Vashchenko Toast

LD050103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 4 Sep 83

["From the Toast of G.I. Vashchenko at the Leipzig "'Walkabout'" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- G.Y. Vashchenko, who conveyed cordial greetings from Yuriy Andropov and Nikolay Tikhonov to Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and the GDR people, described relations between the USSR and the GDR as an outstanding example of cooperation between two socialist countries. The visit by a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to the USSR in May, as well as the agreements and rulings concluded during negotiations with the Soviet leadership, played an important part in strengthening the two countries' cooperation, he said.

In 1982 mutual trade reached R12.2 billion and rose 14 percent in comparison with the previous year. This year the total volume of our trade turnover will reach R13 billion. "Such unique levels of mutual trade are only possible between countries whose economies are closely linked and based on comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist division of labor," he said.

"For the peoples of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist fraternal states, who are involved in peaceful and creative work, there is no more important task than to avert the danger of a nuclear war in order to maintain and strengthen peace," said the speaker. "The main reason for the growing military threat is the present U.S. Administration's policy, which is aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union."

"This aim is also served by the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, including on FRG territory, which is planned for the end of this year. This is something that will undoubtedly affect the whole political climate in Europe and force the socialist states to take the necessary defense measures." The latest Soviet initiatives, which Yuriy Andropov presented in a PRAVDA interview, were also aimed at preventing such a development in international events. Vashchenko underlined the Soviet proposals and steps in the sphere of space-based weapons.

Referring to the Leipzig Fair, he remarked: "It actively contributes to the strengthening of peace and the development of mutually-advantageous trade and economic relations between states with differing social systems.

This fall fair will undoubtedly demonstrate the growing economic force of the countries in the socialist community and their willingness to engage in comprehensive cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit."

USSR Delegation Visits Stands

AU071434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Monday the Soviet government delegation to the Leipzig Fall Fair headed by Grigoriy Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, visited numerous domestic and foreign exhibits at the fair. In the presence of Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply, cordial talks were held in the exhibition stands. The Soviet guests were interested in newly developed and advanced goods from the trend-setting branches of the fall fair, such as chemistry and textile machine engineering.

BRIEFS

YOUTH WORK ASSIGNMENTS -- According to Helga Labs, chairman of the Ernst Thaelmann Young Pioneer Organization, more than 82,000 pupils participated in this year's camps for recreation and work. More than 110,000 girls and boys worked in FDJ pupil brigades. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Aug 83 DW]

WEISS, INDIAN OFFICIAL MEET -- Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today held talks with Natwar Singh, Indian Deputy foreign minister, on the need for effective measures for the defense and consolidation of peace. Natwar Singh is visiting the GDR as a special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. During the exchange of opinions, the two countries' readiness was reaffirmed to further enhance cooperation, especially in the economic field. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 25 Aug 83 DW]

MTI VIEWS JANUARY-JULY ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD071336 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office of Hungary reports that between January and July 1983 the output of Hungarian industry was, on the whole, identical with that of the corresponding period last year. (All comparisons with the performance of the first seven months of last year). Sales in external trade of industry went up by 6.8 per cent, domestic sales of industry went down by 3.6 per cent. Industrial labour force dropped by 40,500 persons or 2.6 per cent. Output per employed person rose by 2.6 per cent.

The output of construction industry dropped by 2.5 per cent, as planned. In construction industry size of the work force dropped by 12,300 persons or 4.1 per cent. Output per employed person rose by 1.7 per cent.

State procurement of farm produce rose by 7.7 per cent. Within that procurement of crops grew by 11.4 per cent, and procurement of livestock increased by 7.9 per cent.

Counted at current prices, retail trade sales went up by 7 per cent, counted at comparative prices, retail trade sales went down by 1.1 per cent as planned. The drop affected both the sales of foodstuffs, tobacco, coffee and drinks, and manufactured goods.

Money spent on capital projects amounted to 87,100 million forints -- an increase of 7.7 per cent. Increase in spending on state projects was greater, on enterprise projects smaller.

Foreign trade turnover: imports were up by 11.3 per cent, exports were up by 17.4 per cent.

The cash incomes of the population from central sources was up by 8.1 per cent. The level of consumer prices increased by 8.2 per cent, where price changes of 1983 account for 1.4 per cent.

PEOPLE'S FRONT TO SUBMIT BILL ON ELECTIONS

LD071428 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Upon the request of the Hungarian Government the Central Council of the Patriotic People's Front is to submit to a public debate the bill on the election of parliamentary deputies and local councillors.

The announcement was made during a meeting of senior officials of the Patriotic People's Front, the Justice Ministry and members of the media in Budapest Wednesday. A speaker told the meeting that the Hungarian election system has on the whole served the country's social aims adequately, yet social development in the past decades has made it necessary to elevate it to a higher level. The debates that are to start in the coming days are to enable members of the public to make comments, observations and remarks about the bill before it is to be submitted to parliament.

Representatives of the media told the meeting that the bill would be carried in the press to allow the public to carry on a meaningful discussion at the forums.

Official Interviewed on Law

LD071956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Katalin Rangos interview with Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front on 7 September; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the character of the electoral system going to be changed under the new draft law?

[Answer] Yes, there will be a very essential change, from several points of view. I find it most important that the arrangements of the new electoral role will guarantee the active participation of citizens on election day; they will offer a real opportunity for choice, a real alternative, since in every council and parliamentary constituency there will be at least two or more candidates.

[Question] May I ask you to stop here for a moment, since I would like to know on what basis you have decided to put at least two or more candidates in every constituency, in every local council district, when our existing law has given an opportunity for this since 1970 and when statistics show that the practice of this multiple nomination has been gradually decreasing -- at the last election only in 15 constituencies was a second candidate nominated.

[Answer] What has to be added to this political aim, to the increased activity of citizens, is that the acceptance of councilorship or parliamentary membership should be worthwhile; the parliament, the local council, or the county council should become a real ground for public life, where the legislative body plays a real role instead of a role of confirmation of matters that have already been decided. If parliament will change in this spirit, and the work of the local councils, too, then the interest in public life will also change in the circle of the socially most active citizens, and these people will accept roles in these bodies and the conviction will become stronger among citizens that by their participation in an election they are establishing bodies which are important for their life.

[Question] I suppose it is also part of this that the Patriotic People's Front will make a national list of candidates in which people will figure whose participation in national political life is indispensable. At the same time these people have had only a formal role in local politics so far, in spite of the fact that they were elected locally. Am I right?

[Answer] Yes, this contradiction has to be resolved. This does not mean that a small circle of public figures will be taken out from the influence of the will of the electorate. On the contrary, those 30-35 people who have a decisive voice in the representation of certain sectors will be presented to the whole country. This will also give an opportunity for groups which are national rather than local to have a greater role in the work of the parliament, since according to the draft the national list would be composed of people who are leading personalities of important sectors in the country, who represent social groups, social stratas, branches, or spiritual movements.

[Question] Politicians?

[Answer] Yes, politicians, trade union leaders, Patriotic Front leaders, party leaders, church leaders, and such outstanding personalities whose presence also represents the intellectual achievement of the country, but whose activity cannot be connected to one particular constituency.

[Question] You often use the term collision of interests. Can this be a central idea for the reform of the electoral system?

[Answer] Maybe the essence is not the collision of interests, but rather the reprensentation of interests, which, of course, may lead to conflicts and clashes. This gives better conditions for solving collision of interests for the leaders of society, and this role may be played both by the parliament and local councils.

[Question] Apart from active parliamentary committees, is there any hope that the rather impassive plenary sessions will be livelier?

[Answer] In my opinion, the work of the plenum has to be legislative and must receive greater publicity and the plenum has to be a more active forum for discussions.

[Question] There will be 30-35 more members in the parliament, this is the consequence of the national list, but at the same time fewer council members will be elected.

[Answer] Yes, the draft law decreases the number of council members by 20 percent.

[Question] To what benefit?

[Answer] It has its meaning. Council bodies are oversized. This is already a hindrance to real work, since when 120-150 people come together the occasion becomes a rally, and for the participants contribution may become an occasion for acting, while in fact an active debate is needed. Consequently the administrative apparatus may dominate the elected body. This situation has to be changed. In my opinion the number of council members should be decreased radically.

[Question] But if fewer people make decisions, will they still express public will?

[Answer] I don't think the will of the people is better expressed by a large body making the decision. It is more important that the members of the councils should be those whom the electors really want, whom they really choose.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most important element in the organization of the social debate starting on Monday?

[Answer] Citizens should feel that real contributions, proposals, remarks are needed. This is not something formal in the process of the legislation, but the first step of political activity within the new electoral system.

SZUROS ARRIVES IN LISBON FOR TALKS WITH PCP

LD071357 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 6 [date as received] [MTI] -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived in Lisbon, Tuesday, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. At the airport Matyas Szuros met Ergio Vilarigues, member of the PCP Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee.

Official Hungarian-Portuguese inter-party talks are to start Wednesday.

PAP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PRZEMYK DEATH

LD071731 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] PAP has published a communique issued by the Prosecutor's Office concerning investigations into the death of Grzegorz Przemyk. Here is the text:

With reference to previous communiques, the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor reports that during the course of investigations concerning the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, further important evidential procedures were carried out. A subsequent opinion by experts of forensic medicine and surgery and also by an additionally appointed expert in biomechanics was received. This team, after acquainting itself with the evidence collected so far in the case, supplemented previous opinions concerning the injuries sustained by the wronged, and the cause of his death. Evidence was also taken from expert psychologists who took part in the subsequent investigation of witnesses Cezary F. and Jakub K. The experts presented their opinion concerning the psyche of witnesses, their ability to notice, remember, and reconstruct facts and events. While preparing these opinions, the experts also used earlier medical records concerning these persons. A number of new witnesses have been established and questioned. Their statements brought unknown new elements to the case. Further experiments and many other court procedures were carried out.

It was established in the course of the investigations that the detention of Grzegorz Przemyk on 12 May this year, at about 1740 at the Place Zamkowy, was justified in light of legal regulations. Grzegorz Przemyk and his colleagues were in a state indicating alcohol consumption, behaved in a way raising interest of passers by, particularly as Grzegorz Przemyk was barefoot, was carried by Cezary F., and both of them were falling over. This kind of behavior in a public place, which departs from generally accepted principles, constituted justified grounds for intervention by a militia patrol. Refusal by Grzegorz Przemyk to show his identity card and personal data created a need for his detention and was taken to the 18th Citizens' Militia Commissariat in order to establish his identity. In the course of his transportation by militia radio van, and his stay at the commissariat until the moment he was handed over to the crew of an ambulance, he was accompanied by his colleague Cezary F, who was not detained.

At the militia headquarters Grzegorz Przemyk continued to refuse to show his identity card and to give his personal details. From the accounts of some witnesses it arises that he showed active aggression, which was expressed in particular by his attempt to snatch the batton from a militia man -- which caused an affray -- moreover, he kept emitting unnatural cries, which were similar to the shouts raised during karate-style bouts.

In view of the aggressiveness and the abnormal behaviour of Grzegorz Przemyk, an ambulance and interventionary team was called. After the arrival of the ambulance he would not give any information about his state of health and personal details. From the evidence of the interventionary team and the entry regarding the instruction to answer the call it arises that Grzegorz Przemyk behaved in an aggressive manner in the ambulance and on the premises of the casualty department at [word indistinct] Street. While being transported he attempted to grab one of the ambulance crew by the hair and face, giving out, as he did so, an inarticulate cry. In connection with such behaviour he was overpowered by the use of physical force. The use of force by the ambulance personnel on Grzegorz Przemyk is also confirmated in the depositions by other witnesses -- patients at the casualty department.

At the casualty department, where the identity of Grzegorz Przemyk was established, he was only briefly examined by a doctor of psychiatry, who did not ascertain bodily injuries, and who, guided by the information given by the members of the above-mentioned team and his own observations, assumed the patient to be under the influence of a pathological intoxication, and directed him to Warsaw psychiatric hospital. At the persistent request of the mother of Grzegorz Przemyk -- who in the meantime appeared at the casualty department -- he changed his decision and expressed consent to his being taken by ambulance to his home. This was done. The next day, another doctor from the casualty department, summoned by the mother to examine Grzegorz Przemyk, decided that the state of his health did not require hospitalization. Only after several hours had elapsed did a doctor from the local clinic, who was summoned by the mother, assess the state of health of the injured party as being very serious and send him to a hospital.

On 14 May, diffused peritonitis, which resulted from internal injuries in the form of (?a rupture) of the mesenteries and bursting of the intestines, was established. In connection with this, an operation within the abdominal cavity was carried out. Several hours after the operation Grzegorz Przemyk died.

In the coure of the investigation, several versions were put forward concerning the time, place, and circumstances of the injuries suffered by the injured. The investigation material assembled to date ascertains that Grzegorz Przemyk has suffered injuries both in the 18th militia station and in the ambulance service building. In these circumstances, the prosecutor has decided to present a charge of participation in beating up Grzegorz Przemyk -- who, as a reslt of injuries, has died -- against Citizens' Militia officials Arkadiusz D. and Ireneusz K., and against ambulance service intervention team members Mical N. and Jacek Sz.

In connection with the assertions made in the course of the investigation, which indicate that doctors committed a medical error, the prosecutor has decided to present charges against ambulance service doctors Pawel W. and Bronislaw J., who, by neglecting to thoroughly examine Grzegorz Przemyk, made diagnostic errors, thus delaying his correct treatment.

Adovcates, who were plenipotentiaries of the mother of the deceased, were informed about and took part in all activities concerning the case. The thoroughness in gathering materials was dictated by the need for an all-round elucidation of the circumstances of the case, and the establishment of objective truth, all the more so because of the considerable interest of the community.

It should be mentioned that the complex and elaborate nature of the case, the need for elucidation of a number of disparities in the witnesses' evidence, and the carrying out of experiments and the reconstruction of events, have a bearing on its duration. Also in the initial phase of the investigation, witness Cezary F. did not report to the prosecutor's office, while he spent a week in an unknown place. It was also impossible to obtain evidence from Jakub K. Doctors would not agree for the latter to be interrogated in view of continuing treatment. On 12 May of this year the witness was in Warsaw, availing himself of a temporary pass. This hampered the pursuance of the correct proceedings.

In the light of the above, protest must be aroused by the slanderous and mendacious campaign unleashed by the antisocialist centers at home and abroad, which present Grezorz Przemyk's death as an expression of vengeance for the political activities of his mother and as an attempt to convince the community that the case will be hushed up. Thus they are forejudging the intentions and future decisions made during the investigation, which is an expression of disregard for the universally accepted norms and principles of conduct.

GOMULKA PRAISED ON ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH

AU070753 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1 September on page 3 carries a 1,800-word article by Jan Ruszczyc entitled "A Place in History," which traces the career of Wladyslaw Gomulka and is written to mark the first anniversary of his death.

Ruszczyc begins by saying that 1 year is "enough time to realize his role in shaping the nation's fortune and his huge achievements as activist, ideologist, and human being." Ruszczyc then proceeds to list the positive traits in Gomulka's character which enabled him to achieve success: "This son of a Krosno worker and workers' activist since his early youth earned for himself a place in Polish history with his careful and far-sighted thought, ideological cohesion as patriot and communist, titanic work, and above-average values." His character is described as being of "steel."

Ruszczyc continues by tracing Gomulka's career from activist in the prewar Communist Party of Poland and in trade unions, to activist in the Polish Workers' Party and later Central Committee member in this party, to activist in the PZPR and finally PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Concerning Gomulka's influence in helping to convince society of the correctness of People's Poland, Ruszczyc says: "With his daily difficult work of leader and with his numerous fervent speeches and important decisions, Wladyslaw Gomulka established a policy of an outstretched hand toward the huge number of people who were disoriented, distrustful of the authorities, and susceptible to hostile slogans, especially to those stemming from the participants in the armed battle against Hitlerism who belonged to pro-London formations."

Ruszczyc has this to say on Gomulka's role in shaping Polish-Soviet relations: "There is in Wladyslaw Gomulka's work a clear, permanently valid concept of shaping the security of an independent Poland. He based this concept on a Polish-Soviet alliance, seeing this not only as a triumph of internationalism, but also as a guarantee for national success and for the joint interests of both states. He was a firm spokesman for Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation."

No mention is made by Ruszczyc of Gomulka's downfall in 1970 nor of the events that led to it, but Ruszczyc does mention his ouster in 1948: "Under conditions of growing factional trends, the long-term strategic concept which guided the party was attacked, and its chief constructor was removed from the party leadership in the summer of 1948; a false accusation of 'rightwing nationalistic deviation' was fabricated against him, and he was persecuted."

In conclusion, Ruszczyc says: "With his creative achievements for party tradition and for the nation's latest history, he has immortalized himself. The ideological and political legacy he has left behind is helping to shape the present and future of a Poland that is building socialism."

SUPPORT FOR INITIATIVE TO REVIVE WRITERS UNION

LD030336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The initiative to revive a creative union to unite the Polish writers has met wide response in the writers community. In the opinion of (Leon Gomolocki), the Union of Polish Writers should emerge as soon as possible and should be based on the same formula that existed during the chairmanship of Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz. The place has to be made for writers presenting different points of view, because one cannot force people to uniform thinking.

Speaking about a future creative union for Polish writers (Wladyslaw Machejek) thinks not only about formal structure but also about informal discussions, during which a bond could be created between the writers milieu and society despite internal bonds. [as heard] (Bronislaw Slomka) is convinced that it won't be a union of obedient and uniform citizens writing in Poland for the Poles. The party should not expect this from the writers, and I hope, he said, that it does not expect so. (Bronislaw Slomka) thinks, however, that one may expect loyalty on fundamental systemic and political issues, and loyalty is also what writers need from the authorities.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT SEJM, HOLD TALKS

LD061836 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sept -- The delegation of Finnish parliamentarians paid a visit to the Polish Sejm (parliament) here today. During the meeting of representatives of Finnish and Polish delegations to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the sides exchanged information on the situation in both countries.

Board members of the Polish Inter-Parliamentary Union group informed the guests on the ways of overcoming the current difficulties in the social and political sphere through, among other things, building the union movement. Also the possibilities of developing Polish-Finnish cooperation, especially in the field of foreign trade, were discussed.

One of the important subjects of the discussion were matters concerning the forms of work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union groups of both countries. Both sides expressed their attitude towards problems tied with the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held next autumn. Against this background, the parliamentarians discussed problems connected with the current world situation and the danger for world peace which the arms race brings.

Later in the day, the Finnish guests went to Poznan.

BRIEFS

POWER SUPPLY TO AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 5 Sept -- Poland will supply Austria with 1,600 gigawatt-hours with peak power of 400 megawatts annually, starting this month. An annual export in value in current prices amounts to 40 million dollars. This is the first such substantial agreement on cooperation in power engineering ever concluded by Poland with a Western country. So far, Poland has been exporting to Austria one fourth of the currently scheduled supplies. Supplies to be exported cover 1 per cent of Poland's power consumption and some several percent of Austria's power consumption demands. This noticeable growth in power supply was only possible due to the commissioning of a special converting station of electric current in the Austrian town of Duernrohr [spelling as received]. The new station makes it possible to link Western and Eastern power engineering systems. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 5 Sep LD]

CEAUSESCU, PLO'S 'ARAFAT HAVE TALKS 7 SEP

AU071810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, (Faqar Abu-Zizzar), secretary of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah Organization, and Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest, also participated in the talks.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed satisfaction at the new meeting and the continuation of the Romanian-Palestinian summit on matters of mutual interest and other international issues. The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed determination to deepen and develop relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other, as well as between our two peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the unity of anti-imperialist forces, independence, security, and peace in the world.

The sides also exchanged views on certain topical international issues. They stressed that the basic problem of our times is disarmament, primarily nuclear, proceeding to a reduction of armaments, and halting the arms race. In this respect, they pointed out the need to half the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones. They stressed the importance of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting by adopting the document agreed upon by the participating states; they also emphasized the need to proceed to organizing a conference on trust and disarmament, something which is an important part of the policy of detente.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the sides believe that political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified to resolve problems in that area, by immediately starting negotiations on a lasting peace in that region. They assessed that an overall, just, and lasting peace in that area can only be attained through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Both sides stressed the significance of organizing an international conference under UN aegis, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the USSR and the United States, as well as other states capable of making a contribution to the peace process in that area. They stressed that all solutions and proposals should be taken into account so as to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need to strengthen the unity of Palestinian forces within the PLO, under Comrade Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, because the success of the struggle to attain the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and create their own independent state depends upon this unity.

Both sides also stressed the urgent need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, as a positive step in an overall resolution of the problems of that region.

On behalf of the Palestinians and the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked the Romanian people, the RCP, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for their consistent support to the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their rights, attain their legitimate national aspirations, and find a just and lasting solution to problems in that part of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government and people to continue to support the Palestinian people's just cause and to contribute to establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

'Arafat Departs

AU071946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/09/1983 -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon departure, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

FURTHER REPORT ON BOTSWANA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Ceausescu Proposes Toast

AU080934 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given in honor of Botswana President Quett K. J. Masire in Bucharest 6 September 1983]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President of the Republic of Botswana, esteemed Mrs Masire, esteemed guests, friends, and comrades: On this occasion, too, I want to extend warm friendly greetings to you and to say once again, Mr President, welcome to Socialist Romania.

This is the first visit you are paying to our country and we hope that it will open up prospects for extensively developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

During the talks we began today, we agreed to act in the direction of developing economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations, of finding ways of cooperation in industry, mining, agriculture, and other sectors of common interest. This is why I want to express the conviction that your visit, the talks, and the agreements we will conclude will open up broad possibilities for developing relations between our countries in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

During our talks we will also exchange views on complex international issues.

As is known, in the international arena we can note a particularly dangerous tension, an intensified arms race, and actions endangering the independence and freedom of many peoples. At the same time, the economic, political, financial crisis, and especially high interest rates have worsened the situation of the developing countries and generally the world economic situation even more.

I must stress that given this situation, peoples are acting with greater determination against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, and against the policy of force and diktat and firmly advocate relations based on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

We believe that in confronting the diametrically opposed tendencies in the international arena it is possible for the policy of reason, peace, and international cooperation to triumph. This requires that cooperation and solidarity among all peoples and forces favoring a new policy of equality among all world states be strengthened even more.

The basic problem of our time is disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, proceeding to cutting back on weapons, and stopping the arms race. It is more necessary than ever to do all we can to stop the arms race, to ensure peace, and people's vital right to existence, independence, and peace.

In this context, the problem is posed in Europe of stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles and of proceeding to withdrawing and destroying existing ones. We believe that the possibility exists to reach an appropriate agreement that will eliminate the danger of launching a new nuclear arms race in Europe and throughout the world. It is obvious that proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, requires that a balance between the two sides be ensured; however, this must be achieved not through new weapons, but by cutting back existing ones to the lowest possible level.

The Madrid meeting dedicated to cooperation and peace in Europe will end soon in a tense situation. We believe that the adoption of the document agreed upon by the participating countries and proceeding to organizing a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe constitute an important factor in the policy of detente and demonstrates that when one proceeds from peoples' interests and from the interests of peace it is possible to reach appropriate understandings and agreements in the interests of all states.

As is known, a number of conflicts exist in the world causing daily great human and material losses and constantly maintaining the danger of expanding and developing military confrontations. Romania very firmly advocates the cessation of all those conflicts and the solution of problems between countries by negotiations alone.

We actively support the struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence. We firmly advocate the cessation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. We believe that South Africa must completely halt its aggressive actions against neighboring countries.

Romania pays great attention to its relations with African countries. Recently I visited a number of African countries, including some of your neighboring countries. We believe that it is of great importance to solve disputes between certain African countries by negotiations, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the OAU, and to ensure that it concerns itself with a more active cooperation in the field of the independent socioeconomic development of African peoples.

As a socialist developing country, Romania is promoting broad relations with all developing countries. We firmly advocate joint actions to eliminate underdevelopment, negotiations with the developed countries, and a new world economic order.

Although in the international arena diametrically opposed tendencies continue to exist and contradictions between various groups of states continue to develop, we believe that real possibilities exist -- and I want to stress this once again -- to reach appropriate agreements to resolve problems in the interests of each nation, of peace, and international cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that, by acting in a united manner, it lies in the power of peoples to change the current trend of international policy to ensure the triumph of a new, democratic policy and to achieve a better and more just world.

Once again I want to express our desire to strengthen cooperation between Romania and Botswana both at a bilateral and international level. I believe that this is fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, and the general cause of cooperation, peace, and independence.

I want to raise this glass to the progress and happiness of Botswana people;

To friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples;

To you health, Mr President, and the health of Mrs Masire;

To peace and international cooperation;

To the health of all of you! (applause)

Talks Resume

AU071901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/9/1983 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania and Quett K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, president of the Botswana Democratic Party, continued in Bucharest on September 7.

The two presidents informed each other of the economic and social development of Romania and Botswana, of the international relations the two countries promote. It was considered that the national economy of Romania and of Botswana provided broad possibilities for bilateral collaboration in various fields of activity. Both sides expressed the wish to further expand the Romanian-Botswana relations in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

Major aspects of the current international political life were also approached.

The two party and state leaders expressed concern over the tension in the world, which calls for actions so that the peoples of the world should rally their forces and cooperate ever more closely to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, firmly assert the policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty, of non-recourse to the use and threat of force, of political settlement of all interstate issues.

It was shown that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch were the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the passage to arms reduction, the cessation of the arms race. All measures should be taken to halt the policy of arming, to safeguard peace, the people's vital right to existence, to independence, to peace.

Emphasis was placed on the serious danger posed to the peoples' peace and quiet by the conflicts persisting in the Middle East, in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world, both sides considering that an urgent end should be put to all states of tension and conflict, that interstate differences should be settled by talks and negotiations alone.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe, the particular significance was highlighted of ensuring security and developing cooperation on that continent, which would contribute to the creation of a general climate of detente in interstate relations, of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

The need was stressed for everything possible to be done to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and scrap the ones in place, to create denuclearized zones on the European Continent and in other parts of the world, to cut down military spending and strike a military balance to ever lower levels.

In connection with the Madrid conference, it was considered that the adoption of the document agreed upon by the socialist countries and the achievement of a passage to the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe would go down as important factors of the policy of detente.

As concerns the situation in Africa, the importance was brought to the fore of the fight of the peoples on that continent for the total abolition of the imperialis, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the strengthening of national independence, for economic and social progress. In that context, the need was emphasized for ensuring Namibia's undelayed access to independence. The necessity was also highlighted of abolishing the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination promoted by the Pretoria regime, of ensuring the right of the majority population in South Africa to freedom, equality and social progress, providing conditions of peace and stability for the independent economic and social progress of all the states in the area. South Africa should put a definitive end to its acts of aggression against neighboring countries.

It was considered that the states of conflict in Africa, as well as the world over, should be solved by direct negotiations between the sides concerned, on the basis of the unanimously acknowledged principles of international law.

During the talks it was shown that world peace and stability called for tangible actions to eradicate underdevelopment, curb the effects of the current economic crisis and support the backward countries in their fight for economic and social progress.

The two heads of state considered that the solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries should be strengthened so as to work in full unity with a view to building a new international economic and political order.

During the talks, it was stressed that all states, irrespective of size or social system, the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned countries in particular, should take direct part in the just and durable settlement of the complex problems of concern to mankind.

The importance was highlighted of calling a summit of the developing countries to discuss and agree upon a common strategy for their collaboration and for their negotiations with the developed countries.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Masire Speaks at Dinner

MB071330 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said last night in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, that projects of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, were being sabotaged by South Africa in order to frustrate efforts of SADCC member states of achieving economic liberation and cooperation. Dr Masire was speaking at an official dinner hosted in his honor by the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu. President Masire, who is accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Masire; the minister of external affairs, Mr Mogwe; the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Mwako, and senior government officials, arrived in Bucharest yesterday on the first leg of a two-nation tour of Romania and Yugoslavia.

Dr Masire said the people of southern Africa were being subjected to various forms of destabilization by South Africa ranging from [word indistinct] military attack to indirect economic pressure. He said these acts of destabilization hindered all the majority-ruled states of southern Africa region, including the SADCC economic grouping. Dr Masire said in spite of these acts of sabotage the countries of southern Africa were not discouraged from pursuing their course until their objectives are achieved.

President Masire said majority-ruled states in southern Africa appreciated the reason why South Africa's black majority had resorted to armed struggle in order to rid themselves of oppression based on minority white domination. He said the South African voters were engaged in a constitutional debate which, although desired to bring change in their parlimentary system, would exclude the black majority.

Earlier President Ceausescu had stated that his country was opposed to South Africa's apartheid policy. Mr Ceausescu also added that Romania was committed to the liberation of Namibia. President Ceausescu expressed the hope that Dr Masire's visit to Romania would further strengthen the good relations already existing between Botswana and Romania.

Receives Diplomatic Corps

AU071850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/09/1983 -- On September 7, the president of the Republic of Botswana, Quett K.J. Masire, received at the palace in Victoria Square of Bucharest heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of international organizations accredited to Romania with whom he conversed in a cordial atmosphere.

The same day, Mme G. Masire paid a visit to a textile enterprise in Bucharest.

ANDREI, CARANFIL MEET WITH TUNISIAN DELEGATION

Andrei Meeting

AU051855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1983 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, met a Tunisian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmoud Messaadi, speaker of the House of Deputies, who are on a visit to Romania. Problems were tackled regarding the development of Romanian-Tunisian relations in the polticial, economic, scientific and cultural domains, just as aspects of the current international situation.

Caranfil Meeting

AU071352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1332 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/09/1983 -- Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Tunisian Commission of Economic Cooperation, had an interview on September 7 with the delegation of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia, led by speaker Mahmoud Messaadi. The good relations of economic collaboration and cooperation established between the two countries and new ways and possibilities of expanding economic exchanges in domains of joint interest were approached during the interview.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU061948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/9/1983 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Tuesday, September 6, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee debated measures concerning the translation into fact of the programme regarding the firm application of the principles of worker self-management and financial self-administration, the improvement of the economic, financial mechanism and other labour remuneration system, and the increase of remuneration on the current five-year plan period, approved by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 1983.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that the new measures comprised in the programme were in full concordance with the current socioeconomic development level of the country, with the organizational framework provided by worker democracy, based on the direct participation of the masses in running the economy, the social life, the entire society. These measures, the communique of the meeting of the Executive Political Committee reads, pursue the development of socialist property, the firmer application of the socialist principle of distribution in keeping with the quantity, quality and social importance of the work done, a closer correlation of individual incomes to the achievements scored in fulfilling the production and export plans, to labour productivity and the extent to which material resources are capitalized, to the efficiency of all economic activities.

The Executive Political Committee debated a series of draft decrees intended to ensure a firm application of the programme.

A draft decree was examined and approved on the increase of the working personnel's remuneration. This normative act stipulates a new rise in nominal remuneration so that when this action is completed in the second half of 1984 real remuneration should be 5 per cent higher than in 1980. According to the provisions of the decree over 1983-84 the nominal remuneration of the working personnel will increase by 10.4 per cent on an average in the economy as a whole.

The Executive Political Committee decided that, over September 1, 1983-August 1, 1984, the tariff remuneration of all categories of working people will gradually increase by 5.3 per cent on an average per branches and activities.

The Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed the draft decree on the application of remuneration on an overall agreement basis and of other forms of remuneration specific to certain branches or activities. It was assessed that that form of labour organization and remuneration provided conditions for the working people to earn unlimited incomes according to their work and results.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the draft decree on the computation, transfer and control over the use of the remuneration fund. Under the decree, the remuneration fund is planned according to the consumption of manual labour per each product and is transferred by the banks within the limits of the remuneration fund computed function of the achievement of the physical production envisaged by the plan and by contracts the marketable production sold and cashed and in close correlation with the growth of labour productivity, with the export plan and contracts or with other indicators set by the law. [sentence as received]

A draft decree was also debated and endorsed on providing incentives to enterprises and working people so as to fulfil and overfulfil export production plans, which includes measures to stimulate their interest in the fulfilment of the export plan and the manufacture of products with higher technical-operational features to be competitive on the foreign market.

Another draft decree was examined and approved on the remuneration of the working personnel in foreign trade enterprises and departments authorized to perform foreign-trade operations, as well as in the Romanian marketing and servicing units abroad. The application of this form of remuneration will lead to the enhancement of the enterprises' initiative and sense of responsibility in the performance of foreign trade operations, and to the rise in exports and their efficiency.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and approved the draft decree on the content of the contract agreement for enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies and executive commiettees of country people's councils and of Bucharest municipality as well as on the content of the individual agreement.

During the meeting, the necessity was stressed to firmly apply the measures regarding the strengthening of order and discipline in all socialist units.

The meeting also approached international questions related to the intensification of the activity for halting the arms race and for disarmament, for a Europe free of nuclear missiles, for peace and security on the continent and throughout the world.

IMPLICATIONS, CONSEQUENCES OF KAL INCIDENT VIEWED

'No Excuse for Death'

AU081113 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Sep 83 p 1

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Topic of the Day: Automatism of Inhumanity"]

[Text] "How can we live in this world if every unintentional entry in foreign territory is mortally dangerous?"

This question was asked by the Japanese representative at the Friday meeting of the Security Council, and it expresses undisguised bewilderment: How easily it may happen that an extremely automated military machine, a machine whose operators also behave like automatons, sends to their death 269 people who cannot defend themselves and who have not declared war on anyone.

It is a (rhetorical) question which does not pose a direct question of guilt, for two gigantic propaganda machines have been fighting for several days over the point where the South Korean airliner crashed on Thursday morning together with its passengers and crew, and the two machines try to present their view of the events involving the South Korean Boeing in such a way that the opposite side will be responsible for the tragedy; it is in this way that they are evading the question: "How can we live in this world?"

This conflicting presentation of guilt or of a share in guilt or responsibility for the "first blow" offers no answer to such a question. However, two facts -- so it seems -- remain reliable: That regardless of the guilt or of the level of the share in the guilt is no excuse for the death of 269 passengers of a civilian and unarmed airplane; and that it is a horrifying fact that in this world of bloc and militaristic manipulation with individuals and with societies, any of the scenarios offered by one side or another in connection with the fate of the South Korean airliner is actually probable and possible.

'More Questions Than Answers'

AU071542 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Questions Without Answers']

[Text] One knows the number of the dead: There are 269. One knows that 269 passengers of a civilian airliner were hit by a missile fired by a military plane, and one knows that in the meantime, from the time of the tragedy to the time when farewell wreaths were thrown in the ocean, during the past 6 days, various uncertainties about the downing of the South Korean airplane which for 2 and 1/2 hours flew over Soviet territory remained undiminished.

The questions arise by themselves, and they arise now -- with the passage of time which blunts emotions -- in an even sharper form than they did at the times of the initial insecurity about the place where the military and the civilian planes met and about the admission of the mishap. Although the questions are numerous, they remain unanswered.

Let us first cite the variation which is most frequently heard and whose high degree of certainly stimulates most varied thoughts and frequent speculation: The Soviets, it is said, opened fire after a decision was responsibly adopted to do so: The missile was fired with the agreement of the Soviet military air control.

But why? Perhaps, one hears, because of the (im)possible disagreements between military and political intentions and actions? The answer from Moscow is perhaps incomplete, but it is certainly harsh and clear; more and more persistently -- in a reaction that is not devoid of remarkable indignation at American assertions -- it talks about a "spy plane" in which 269 people were "under the CIA cloak," and it then recalls -- with an explainable and expected reason -- that the Soviet Armed Forces have two zones which may be considered super-secret: the Murmansk Zone and -- this is particularly significant at this time -- The Sea of Okhotsk Zone with Kamchatka and Sakhalin. These regions contain haval forces and, say, testing stations for intercontinental ballistic missiles....

But the question still remains: Why? Why did the Soviets fire? In the less certain variation, another question is asked immediately afterward? Did the Soviets fire at all? Is this question superfluous? There is another unknown fostered in Moscow: Why did the respective American and Japanese services, acquainted with the flight path in detail, not warn the airplane that it had strayed into Soviet airspace? It was a sensitive space. Does this mean a mitigation of the responsibility or is it an assertion with the added force of a counter-agreement?

There is an additional unknown with a more recognizable cause: It was confirmed in Washington today that an American military airplane, a spy plane, was over the Sea of Japan at that time and not very far from the place where the airliner probably crashed. But are not such planes there all the time?

Another question which perjaps contains a stronger dose of cynicism: How the usually prevailing indifference for the number of victims be as perturbed as it now is had there been no visible American excitement? Would in fact the widespread astonishment at the fact that a civilian airliner was downed be so rapidly elevated to the level of political considerations had there been no such excitement? Would, after all, Washington's excitement have been so strong or would it have manifested at all had there been no American citizens on the airliner, or are the victims of this tragedy included and counted in the daily political and strategic requirements?

In conclusion, another question which excludes feelings but offers some other indications: Does not the very playing of the tapes of the conversation between the Soviet military pilot and his superiors -- a conversation which is accepted as evidence of Soviet guilt, and which has been played back in the White House -- constitute at the same time a peculiar answer by the United States, a peculiar move or countermove, in fact a demonstration of the ability to control the enemy in a "sensitive area," at least in the air, or at least electronically?

There are, in brief, more questions than answers.

The certainly of the killing of 269 people must provoke -- even in a time used to killings -- and does provoke indignation. This indignation is deepened by the realization that the accident -- which does not seem accidental at all -- was caused by a military missile. Nevertheless, despite everything, one should hope that the fired missile will not open the way to further victims, can one hope? It is certain that the downing of the plane -- which is at the very center of international events as could be expected -- introduced additional extremely negative charges and increased the disheartening mistrust in East-West relations, which are full of dangers and of deep mistrust anyhow. Precisely for this reason, the fact of the rash and bitter reaction should be overcome by a sober and calm establishment of the causes of the catastrophe -- which implies a need for frank behavior -- and even more of the ways of how this suspicion, dangerous several times over, can be mitigated. It is a suspicion of missiles and also, unfortunately, of airliners. This choice between suspicion and composure also contains the fatal choice between missiles and negotiations.

It is a choice, now tragically reflected, between a plane that is downed and a plane that reaches the airport.

'A War of Words'

LD071728 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The discussion on the tragic incident involving the Korean passenger airliner is to resume in the UN Security Council in New York tonight. So far no draft resolution has been put forward. The U.S. ambassador told the journalists that his government wants this proposal to emerge from the consultations with other Security Council members. In view of the differences of view it is difficult to say what these consultations will produce. Apart from that many things are still not clear from everything said by the Soviet and U.S. sides. By all appearances the great powers will not say everything they know, of course, if this line of conduct suits them. On the other hand, the international public is thoroughly alarmed and rightly expects the great powers not to play with the destinies of mankind. The following commentary is by Milika Sundic:

Soviet military aircraft -- and there can be no doubt of that any longer following the Soviet Government's statement -- brought down the South Korean Boeing 747. However, while President Reagan persistently claims that the USSR military authorities knew what sort of aircraft it was, Moscow vehemently denies it.

In his speech to the nation Reagan said quite a few harsh words about the USSR but the Soviet side repaid him in kind. Reagan does not doubt that the ROK aircraft was in Soviet airspace for 2 and 1/2 hours, but he allows the possibility that it was lost. Moscow categorically denies the latter. In the evaluation of the Soviet Government, the aircraft crew simply did not want to heed the command from the ground and the warnings from the air, and therefore, infers that, although it was a passenger aircraft, the ROK plane was engaged in espionage.

Parts of the conversation between the pilot of the Soviet military aircraft and the ground command were presented to the public. In President Reagan's assessment this is irrefutable proof that the Soviet fighter aircraft knew what sort of an aircraft was involved. However, the Soviet Government has an answer to that, too. It quotes the message from the aircraft to Tokyo flight control saying: We successfully flew over southern Kamatchatka. The aircraft is keeping to its normal course. As can be seen everyone is stressing whatever suits one: the United States that the Soviet authorities deliberately committed a crime, and the USSR that it was the Americans who deliberately sent a South Korean plane with 269 passengers and crew along a dangerous road.

In addition to a war of words, which will go on for a while, there will be uproars in the Security Council about the incident. Nonetheless, however much it may seem that the two superpowers are implacable, neither rules out the need for a continued dialogue on the world problems. Despite all their efforts the Americans do not have enough arguments to convince the world about their complete innocence, because they themselves revealed that from the beginning to the tragic end they had followed the flight of the South Korean aircraft. Nor is there any proof that there was no communication with the aircraft and that someone tried, unsuccessfully, to warn the aircraft that it was in Soviet airspace. If the recordings of such attempts were to be presented to the world public or if proof existed that Soviet authorities had been warned that a foreign aircraft was in Soviet airspace with a clear indication that it was a passenger airliner, then one could say that the USSR bears the responsibility for everything that has happened.

However, since no such proof exists, it is clear that the whole operation had been planned in advance in the hope that the worst would not happen.

The world has known for a long time -- and the great powers do not deny it -- that both the United States and the USSR are making strenuous efforts to obtain invaluable intelligence information. This will continue to go on, but the world cannot understand and accept that this must be accomplished at such a high price. This price has been paid by the passengers of the South Korean aircraft and, unless appropriate lessons are drawn from it, the price will be paid by many other people, too. Something much more serious can happen today or tomorrow. The great powers must take account of this if they wish to claim that they alone are called on to hold the keys to peace and war in their hands.

The loss of 269 people is serious and will long be remembered, but the shadow will remain that they have been sacrificed, and possibly by both sides. However, at the present time, the worst thing that could happen would be if this tragic event were to degenerate into a fresh worsening of relations between the great powers and if it were to serve the fuelling of international mistrust. More than ever before the world needs peace, and the great powers carry the biggest responsibility in this respect.

ZARKOVIC ARRIVES IN DPRK; WILL MEET KIM IL-SONG

LD072323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang 7 September (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency Vice-President Vidoje Zarkovic arrived in Pyongyang today (Wednesday) where he will head the Yugoslav delegation at celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Delegations from over one hundred countries are attending the celebrations.

President of the Democratic Republic of Korea and Leader of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Il-song will meet and have talks with Vidoje Zarkovic. It is expected that other political contacts will be held with the leadership of the country. The Yugoslav Presidency vice-president will address a meeting of Korean-Yugoslav Friendship Society.

SFRY PRESIDENCY CONVENES; AGENDA REPORTED

LD071528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SFRY held a session today chaired by President Mika Spiljak.

Milka Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the Presidency on the most topical questions of the present economic situation in the country and on the preparation of proposed measures to implement the first phase of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The Presidency approved the information on the forthcoming official visits of Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, and U.S. Vice President George Bush to Yugoslavia.

National defense questions and other questions relating to our country's domestic and foreign policy were also discussed during the session.

MARKOVIC ON ECONOMIC TASKS, RESPONSIBILITY

AU071932 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 83 p 6

[Unattributed report on speech by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions in Yugoslavia in Belgrade on 31 August]

[Text] "Generalized appraisals of the situation are not enough at this time. We say that the most difficult problem and the main reason for stagnating production is the fact that we cannot import producer goods. But how then can the fact be explained that the worst stagnation of production is apparent, among other places, in some industries which are the least dependent on imported producer goods? For instance, this is true for the timber, woodworking, and food industries and was happening in the case of the latter under the conditions of two good harvests in the last 2 years. This means that a general and precise statement that the economy is stagnating because of the small quantities of imported producer goods does not provide answers to all individual cases. We cannot by this alone explain the lagging in all economic branches," Dragoslav Markovic concluded. "This means that what is involved in this connection is the fact that, in some places, the subjective factors have failed and that, regardless of the fact that we have actually quite considerably introduced the awareness of the importance of the economic stabilization policy into all structures of our society and among all working people, there are still quite a few unclear and unclarified matters in this connection."

We Have All Failed in Price Policy

"Despite all the problems we now have, there are encouraging results that say more about our available possibilities than about the results themselves, which now represent the beginning of a new quality. But, for example, the information on trends in exports in this exceptionally difficult year and especially in exports to the convertible currency area, shows that we can fulfill a task when we have a clear orientation and when the appropriate efforts are made by the social subjective factors."

Speaking further, Markovic demonstrated the incomplete nature of any one-sided approach by the example of frozen and unfrozen prices. For many people who criticized the policy of frozen prices now criticize the "explosion" of price increases since the prices have been unfrozen without realizing their own responsibility for the existing situation.

"We have all failed," Markovic believes. "On whose behalf did the representatives of work organizations speak when they demanded higher prices? Directors, the managing organs? Why were those prices approved? Where were the trade unions? Where were the workers' councils? Where was the LC? What did the delegates to the communities for prices do? Whom did they represent and on whose behalf did they speak? These are the questions which we must ask in the LC, in the Socialist Alliance, and in the Federation of Trade Unions."

Markovic is of the opinion that it is necessary to go beyond determining the overall reasons for the current economic situation -- that is, to see the failures to respect economic laws. It is necessary to uncover why the self-managing decisions on development, income, and investments are still made in a way in which the managing organs usurp self-management or manipulate the self-managing organs.

"I think that what is also worthy of our attention and reflection is the question of whether, in the name of democratic work, we have not transferred the decisionmaking to referendums, the meetings of working people, and so forth, and thereby abrogated a little the self-managing and delegate system -- that is, whether we have achieved something contrary.

There are matters which demand direct explanations but the delegate system presupposes that certain self-managing and delegate organs make decisions on behalf of the working people," Markovic pointed out. He added in this connection that the functioning of the political system at all levels ranging from the basic organization of associated labor and commune to the federation would be appraised and that all subjective factors of our society would participate in this appraisal.

Responsibility Is the Number One Question

"It is exceptionally important that, in all these discussions and the search for answers, we ensure literally the broadest participation of the workers class, working people, and all subjective factors in our society. I must say that, recently, a great deal has been said about responsibility as the number one question. It must be ensured by consistently implementing our laws, by consistently implementing the appropriate sanctions for any failures to adhere to what has been decided upon, and through the work of certain organs which prevent any violation of or deviation from what has been agreed upon. But the responsibility for decisionmaking and the responsibility for carrying out the decisions made in the society on the part of the subjective factors in the society can only be achieved by a completely public nature of work. There can be no responsibility without the public nature of work. Everyone must account for the views which he advocates. Everyone must account for any deviations from what has been agreed upon. I think that the role of the Federation of Trade Unions as a unified organization of the workers class, is very important in this respect.

"Responsibility for public initiative and for public statements is what we need. I think that in this respect we must take the next steps forward and the role of the Socialist Alliance, or the organization of socialist youth have the right any longer to say that they are on the sidelines and that someone keeps them on the sidelines," Markovic believes. "Let us see whether someone can exclude anyone from this decisionmaking process. This means that what we need is an attitude of greater involvement and not criticism.... The position of staying to some extent on the sidelines and of criticizing perhaps suits everyone now and then....

"We say that the unity in the struggle of all subjective factors in the struggle to implement our orientations is very important. But no unity is ever achieved once and for all. Unity is achieved through everyday actions and the process of fulfilling tasks. Heroes prove themselves in difficulties. The times are difficult. The tasks are serious. Not all will be ready to strive in fulfilling these tasks, to persevere in these tasks, and to carry the burden which the struggle against those who fail to understand and who oppose implies. It is for this reason that we speak about the process of differentiation. Just as any other sharp and important struggle, this struggle, too, will bring new fighters into the ranks, fighters who are ready to struggle and who have clear prospects of the future," Markovic concludes.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM SESSION ON ECONOMY HELD

AU071827 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 83 p 6

(TANJUG Report)

[Excerpt] Yesterday the expanded session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia dealt with preparations for the eighth session of the LC of Slovenia Central Committee.

The session of the Central Committee, which is scheduled for the end of this month, should discuss and adopt concrete tasks of the LC in realizing the program of long-term economic stabilization and in mobilizing Communists and working people for implementing the program and for changing the situation on the basis of action and political unity. Among others, the session was attended by Sergej Kraigher, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, and Stane Dolanc.

Due to aggravated conditions for business activities, the struggle for self-managing socioeconomic relations has to be the main tasks of Communists in self-managing organs and in the institutions of the political system. Namely, there are opinions which appear in everyday life that the ways out of the present crisis can be found more easily in centralization and technocratic management. This is present even among some members of the LC. "Field" assessments show that the present difficulties have encouraged protagonists of liberalist tendencies who see the way out of present difficulties primarily in a liberalist concept of the market, a totally free development, and in decision-making by individuals in the economy.

KOSOVO DEBT PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS EXAMINED

LD032133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Pristina, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- By the end of the month all sociopolitical and self-managing interst communities in Kosovo must re-examine, or rather change, the rate of tax on the turnover of goods and on services so that surpluses realized in the first 6 months can be given back to the economy. The provincial organs have been ordered to reduce consumption from the budget, primarily by altering the special provincial tax on the turnover of goods and on services. The municipalities have been ordered to reduce the reates on some receipts. In other words, the allocations for general social and joint needs must be coordinated by relevant regulations in the next 20 days or so, before the proposed changes ot the federal law banning the disposal of part of the available social resources are adopted. These proposed changes will limit the resources allocated for general social and joint needs to 11 and 13 percent, respectively. They also envisage that the entire surplus above these percentages will be blocked by the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

The urgency of this move, as stressed at today's meeting between representatives of Executive Councils of municipal assemblies and Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, is all the more justified if one bears in mind the fact that sociopolitical and self-making interest communities in Kosovo had, in the first six months, collected a surplus of some 429 million dinars. With the present rate of allocation, this figure would more than double by the end of the year.

Blocking the resources of nearly 1 billion dinars by 1985 as envisaged by the aforementioned regulation, would mean great damage to the Kosovo economy. These unappropriated resources represent a great help in overcoming economic difficulties and in improving the liquidity of many work collectives.

The representatives of Kosovo's Executive Council, therefore, have sounded a clear warning about the need to obligatorily carry out the procedure for reducing the rates of certain taxes and contributions right away in order that appropriations might not be greater than those proposed. Municipal representatives are duty-bound to inform the provincial executive council of this as early as the beginning of October. They have also been warned that if they do not carry out this and other agreements stemming from the long-term economic stabilization program, more specific personal and collective responsibility will be demanded. In this connection, Imer Pulja stressed that there must be no compromises or excuses of any kind, regardless of who is involved.

We in Kosovo, Pulja said, in particular must not allow any kind of easy-going behavior. Everybody must understand that one cannot spend more than has been earned. This is all the more true as the province is deeply in debt, since it realizes a low income and since it receives help from the entire social community. Therefore, if there is anybody who has to literally count every single dinar, then it is precisely we in Kosovo who must do so, Pulja stressed.

KOSOVO PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS VISIT VALJEVO

LD022314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Valjevo, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Nedeljko Borkovic, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council; and Sefcet Mustafa, president of the Provincial Economic Chamber, spent today in Valjevo. They held talks with representatives of the Drina-Kolubara area on the possibilities for cooperation in the area of the economy and social activities between the Province of Kosovo and this region.

During the talks Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, spoke in detail about the political security situation in Kosovo, assessing that it is improving daily and that it is particularly significant that the front of fighters for stabilization, fighters against the enemy of our self-managing system and our community, is broadening daily. This does not mean, however, that the enemy is relaxing its activity, Jasari noted, adding that the struggle will be difficult and lengthy because the indoctrination is deep.

Jasari particularly insisted on mutual interest in pooling labor and resources for any one-sided interest is short-lived. According to Jasari, all our shortcomings whether subjective or objective, provide fuel for the enemy. Let us not give him that satisfaction. We are not asking for understanding simply because Kosovo is underdeveloped, but because of the objective situation in Kosovo. We are seeking understanding in accordance with the directions of the LCY. The enemy is seriously distrubed by our changes toward wider pooling of labor and resources; and any tardiness on our part in this direction is to his advantage. Let us therefore do jointly what disturbs the enemy and not what is to his advantage, Sefcet Jasari stressed.

HODZA CRITICIZES NATIONALISM, ALBANIA'S POLICIES

AU311349 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 83 p 6

[V. Simonovic report]

[Text] During his visit to the Istok Commune in Metohija region the day before yesterday, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke to the commune's educational workers. On that occasion he pointed out, among other things, that in Kosovo, the organized socialist forces headed by the LC have initiated extensive activities in explaining the enemies' goals and in unmasking the hostile elements and the essence of the slogan "Kosovo Republic," the slogan about an ethnically-pure Kosovo, and others, and have taken specific actions to stabilize the political and security situation. As a result of the activity of Communists, veterans, revolutionaries, and other progressive forces, the scope for hostile activities is gradually being reduced. However, it is true that the enemies have not been finally and definitely defeated and the periodical excess occurrences are a reminder in this respect.

What the Albanian nationalists are now doing in some communities -- desecrating tombstones, cutting fruit trees, starting fires, rape attempts, beatings, and violent and hooligan behavior -- has never been and cannot be characteristic of the Albanian people. Honest Albanians have never engaged in any of these activities and these shameful acts are acts of vandalism -- perpetrated not by the entire populace, but only by a part of the Albanian people but which causes enormous harm primarily to their own nationality. Thus, using any means, the nationalists strive at any price to preserve a situation of tension and insecurity. It primarily depends on the degree of our organization and vigilance to what extent they succeed in their striving. A great deal has been achieved here in Istok as well as elsewhere in Kosovo in stabilizing the situation. No one can deny that. However, there still are problems and for this reason the sociopolitical structures and other progressive subjective factors must organize themselves even more effectively. Albanian nationalism has fanned Serbian, Montenegrin, Muslim, Croatian, and other nationalisms and chauvinisms which are equally dangerous and against which we must all struggle together.

Fadilj Hodza devoted a separate part of his speech to the tasks of educational workers in educating and rearing the younger generation.

"You must struggle to remove from among your ranks those colleagues of yours who are imbued with irrendentism and who educate the younger generations in a deformed way. All teachers must once and for all make a clean break with nationalism which has never been revolutionary, but only reactionary and vengeful. You must cross the barrier and resolutely oppose nationalists and clearly differentiate between what is national and what is nationalist."

Fadilj Hodza devoted special attention to the tasks of the LC and other structures in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and this commune. The departures of Serbian and Montenegrin families represent a serious political problem. The Communists of Albanian nationality must make an important contribution to overcoming this problem, but the Serbs and Montenegrins must also become more intensively engaged in this respect.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's international position, Fadilj Hodza said that our policy is precisely defined and well known to everyone and he emphasized that our country has never made any claims to territories of other countries and, least of all, to those of Albania whose leadership is constantly accusing us of that, thereby keeping its own people in a state of great error.

Fadilj Hodza also spoke about the subversive propaganda activity of neighboring Albanian and its highest state and party leaders in relation to Yugoslavia and said that Enver Hoxha personally is deceiving his people with lies that the prisons in Kosovo are overcrowded with political prisoners of Albanian nationality and consistently refrains from making it known how the camps in Albania are filled with political offenders. Enver's principle is to liquidate by summary procedure those of his closest associates who disagree with him and his policy.

In conclusion, Fadilj Hodza also spoke about the long-term economic stabilization program and stressed the determination of the working people and citizens of the entire country to persevere in fulfilling these tasks.

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS ENGAGE IN 'HOSTILE' ACTS

LD021323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Pristina 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- The following two examples show that the enemies acting from Albanian positions and other forms of nationalism are active in an open and insolent manner, but that at the same time those in Kosovo are being tracked down with ever-increasing efficiency.

JEDINSTVO of Pristina reports today that the arsonist who started a fire on the farm of Vucina Andric at the village of Svetilje has been found in Podujevo. He is a 17-year-old secondary school pupil, Naim Topanica, who set five hay-stacks and several fruit trees on fire in Andric's courtyard on 13 August. During the investigation it was established that the fire had been started for hostile reasons and that it represented the crudest form of pressure on the Andric family. The perpetrator is under arrest and court proceedings have been instituted against him.

No less damaging to the political situation in Kosovo was the activity of a group of "phantoms" in Urosevac, which has recently carried out attacks on innocent people and sown fear and alarm among citizens. Baskim Deliju, 28, and Ekrem Osmani, 31, have recently been caught red-handed in the town while trying to pursue these dishonorable low-motivated activities.

Fear was also spread by self-appointed guardians of the public order and peace Bedzet Hasani, 34, and Miroslav Petrovic, 22, who, on their own initiative and wearing territorial defense uniforms, performed guard duties, carried alarm-pistols which they fired in streets, and spread false rumors saying that children were being stolen by unknown persons. They allegedly did all this to protect citizens, but in fact they caused even greater alarm. They were caught quickly and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 20 to 60 days.

SCHOOL TEACHERS EXPELLED FOR 'IRREDENTISM'

LD062207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tetovo, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- An expanded session of the Tetovo Municipal League of Communists [LC] Committee last night discussed the situation and irredentist activity at the Kiril Pejcinovic Specialized Education Center. Following extensive verification and the establishment of irrefutable proof, as well as on the basis of specific proposals and views presented, the municipal LC committee is reported to have decided to dissolve three basic organizations and the action conference at the Tetovo secondary school. The decision was also made to expel teachers Mustafa Arizi and Miftar Ziberi from the LC and to propose to relevant self-managing organs that their employment be terminated. Teacher Rauf Izeti was punished with a final warning before expulsion and teacher Raim Imeri reprimanded. The decision was adopted to propose to the Tetovo Municipal Assembly that it take measures at its first forthcoming session to introduce provisional administration at the Kiril Pejcinovic Specialized Educatior Center.

In adopting these decisions, the Tetovo Municipal LC Committee pointed out the continuing work in indoctrinating the young generation from the positions of Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as intentional evasion and opportunist behavior in the process of the ideopolitical differentiation. At basic organization sessions, the statement goes on to say, among other things, individual LC members of Albanian nationality had tried to present the situation in this educational institution as being good, that there were no phenomena of enemy activity in it. At the same time, some teachers had, at meetings, publicly proceeded from the theses of Albanian nationalists and irredentists and had opposed the attitudes and assessments of the LC organs and forums. The municipal committee noted that this was an obvious example of overt enemy irredentist activity.

Inspired by some of their teachers, pupils had individually and in groups boycotted lessons in individual subjects given by Macedonian teachers in the Macedonian language.

Requests had also been made to employ teachers known for their enemy pronouncements. Some teachers who taught in Albanian behaved in an opportunist manner, and this had been conducive to encouraging nationalistic orientations in some pupils who had subsequently turned to specific enemy activity.

This activity reached its peak following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and their phenomena in Tetovo. Some pupils had also acted as organizers and distributors of slogans, leaflets and pamphlets having irredentist content. Phenomena of provocative behavior and other manifestations expressing support for the demonstrations in Kosovo had also been present. In that period the activity of two illegal organizations in Tetovo had been detected and combatted. Fourteen present and 49 former pupils of the Kiril Pejcinovic Center had either been members of those groups or had known of their existence.

Despite the ideopolitical measures taken, various forms of enemy activity have also been manifested more recently. Propaganda material of enemy and irredentist content continues to be circulated among pupils, nationalistic songs are being sung and written, the policy and leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is being glorified, our leadership and Comrade Tito's person and work are being attacked. Other irreftuable proofs of the activities from Greater Albanian positions by members of the Albanian nationality, teachers and pupils at the Kiril Pejcinovic Education Center have also been disclosed. This center has, for an unusually long time, represented one of the greatest hotbeds of irredentist activity in the multinational commune of Tetovo.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH UK'S FOOT -- On Thursday in Dubrovnik, Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Michael Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, who is vacationing in Yugoslavia. In their talks Radovic and Foot discussed the most important international problems and exchanged information on the situation in the two countries and on the activities of the LCY and the British Labor Party in domestic and international affairs. Ante Pecotic, president of the Dubrovnik Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, participated in the talks. [Summary] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 83 p 10 AU]

MALTESE INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Lorry Sant, Maltese minister of interior yesterday. They exchanged views on bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Malta and on certain international problems, also including the latest development at the Madrid CSCE meeting. It was assessed that cooperation between the two countries on the bilateral and international planes is developing successfully. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 83 p 7 AU]

NEWSPRINT SUPPLY INCREASED -- Belgrade 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Recently, the Business Association of News Publishers of Yugoslavia and the Krsko and Sremska Mitrovica paper mills concluded a self-managing agreement binding the news publishing houses to pay 20 percent more for newsprint and the paper mills to deliver the planned 60,000 tons of newsprint to the news publishing houses in the second half of the year. The agreement also binds the news publishing houses to deliver to the paper mills a quantity of old newspapers equal to 35 percent of the newsprint received from them. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 83 p 12 AU]